PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., FEBRUARY 21, 1920. NO. 12.

PLAYERS WILL SOON COME OUT BEFORE PUBLIC

Dramatic Director Is Speedily Rounding Out His Plans for Highly Talented Troupe of Soldiers.

"The Soldier Players," which was recently announced to be in the process of formation at Camp Pike, will soon be a full-fledged stock company composed of enlisted men of Camp Pike and augmented by professional actresses sent from Washington. The organization is under the direction of Camp Dramatic Director E. M. Edgar Hart, and twelve soldiers are to play the masculine roles.

In order that the men may be given every opportunity for perfecting themselves in their various parts, a barracks building has been designated for their exclusive use. Here they will be quartered together and have their rehearsal hall and property room, in company with the dramatic director. Building L 5-5, which is located just off North Avenue between "K" and "L" streets, is being fitted up as the home of the players. They will get their meals at the School for Cooks and Bakers.

Among the men thus far selected by Mr. Hart to make up his organization are several who were professionals in civilian life. Others are men who have shown some particular talent in a dramatic way. A talented registry is being compiled with the idea of enrolling others who have not yet been "discovered."

The men who have already been detailed and have taken up their quarters with Mr. Hart are: Sgt. Henry I. Dempsey, Co. E, Third Ammunition Train; Pvt. Glenn Sears, Camp Utilities Detachment; Cook George A. Wisner, Supply Co., 76th Field Artillery; Cook A. R. Hayes, Battery D, 18th Field Artillery; Sgt. Art Toddriff, Co. D, Third Ammunition Train; Sgt. E. C. Linquist, Co. B, Seventh Infantry; Patrick Murphy, Co. D, Fourth Infantry, and Pvt. Ed McCarthy, Camp Utilities Detachment.

Besides the regular actors there will be a number of real artisans attached to the organization. These will be employed in building scenery to be used in the repertoire of plays to be given. Among these men are some who have made reputations as scenic artists in civilian life. All of the papier mache work will be done in a room in the building being specially fitted up for that purpose.

Soldier-player troupes are being organized in all of the division camps. The plan was inaugurated by the War Plans Division at Washington soon after camp activities were taken over from civilian organizations in November of last year. Dramatic Director Hart spent more than a week in conference with directors of other camps more than two months ago. He began the organization of his troupe soon after his return here, but on account of the scarcity of men in camp at that time those assigned to him were recalled to their organizations for duty. It was only after the arrival of Gen. E. M. Lewis as camp commander that Mr. Hart was able to get a new assignment of men.

The War Plans Division has promised to send professional actresses to take the feminine parts, as soon as the soldiers have been sufficiently coached to permit of dress rehearsals, which is expected to be within the next two or three weeks. These women will be quartered at Visitors' House, which is only a short distance from the building occupied by the soldier actors.

Princeton Honors Dead

As a tribute to the 146 Princeton men who died in the world war, Saturday, February 21, will be observed throughout the country as Princeton Memorial day. The memorial to the university's hero dead will be dedicated at Princeton, and memorial services will be held simultaneously in every city, town or hamlet in the United States where there are Princeton men. A "minute of silence" is included in the program, to be observed in memory of the fallen collegians.

Words of Gratitude Expressed by Mayor of Chateau Thierry

The mayor of Chateau-Thierry, scene of the turning of the German advance which made possible the Allied victory, has addressed to the American people a testimony of the gratitude and fraternal sympathy held by the citizens of the French city to the "great Republic" which brought deliverance. The translation follows:

"The newly elected municipal council of Chateau-Thierry, at the moment of sitting in the city still in ruins, addresses to the American people the testimony of its gratitude and fraternal sympathy, and assures it that Chateau-Thierry will faithfully preserve the remembrance of the bravery with which the soldiers of the great Republic fought for the victory which delivered the city.

"A large number of those heroes were killed in that liberating battle and now lie in the little corner of the land of France.

"Neither their memory nor their tombs will be fogotten, and the population of Chateau-Thierry, itself so sorely tried, will always reserve the most pressing and cordial welcome for the American families which may come here to accomplish their pious pilgrimage; some to render the supreme homage to their loved dead, others to visit the scene on which the events of the great war took place in 1918."

Marne Quartet and "Chop Suey" Show on the Job Again

The Marne Quartet, an organization of soldier singers which was to have accompanied a recruiting party from Camp Pike, which left last week for a tour through the Eastern states, had its plans changed at the last minute, and instead of going with the party the quartet remained in camp for several days to rehearse for a part in the Third Division Chop Suey vaudeville team, which is scheduled for a recruiting tour through Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana.

The Chop Suey Vaudeville, like the Marne Quartet, is a reorganization of a team of talented actors who had their fling before the footlights of soldier playhouses in Europe. There are enough of the old-time members left to form a nueclus for the new organization, and these are again under the direction of Lieut. J. J. Haley of the Fourth Infantry, who directed the players in Europe.

Soldiers Get First Chance at Opening

The Commissioner of Immigration at Cheyenne, Wyoming, has given out the following facts about land openings in that part of the country:

Soldiers have six days prior rights to file. Soldiers may make entry from February 28, 1920, at 9 a. m. till March 5th, 1920, inclusive.

In the North Platte Project, entrymen must make a homestead entry, and application for water. Entries can be made before the U. S. Commissioner at Torrington, or Wheatland, or the U. S. Land office at Cheyenne.

Initial payment of $5.10 per acre for water must accompany entry in North Platte project. This is the minimum maintenance fee for three years.

In Shoshoni project entries must be made before U. S. Commissioner at Powell. The initial payment is $4.75 per acre.

The value of these entries lies in the fact that the entryman has to pay the cost of construction only of irrigation works and is given the privilege of 20 years to make payment. The plan is that the homesteader pay 5 per cent the first year, then skip 5 years without a payment, then 5 per cent a year for 5 years, then 7 per cent for 10 years. This amounts to 20 years and is the same as paying interest at less than 5 per cent on the principal for 20 years and then getting a clear deed to the land.

CHICAGO INVITES US

The Marnemen of Chicago have invited the members of the Society of the Third Division to hold their first convention in the great metropolis of the Middle West.

The following letter from the Chicago branch of the Society, signed by Maxwell, Keenan, Vavulis, Millet, Ferguson, Aker and Reed, who compose the arrangements committee of that branch, is what the men of Chicago have to say in making the invitation:

"We, the members of the Third Division, living in and about Chicago, and especially the Chicago Branch of the Society of the Third Division, extend an earnest invitation to all Third Division men everywhere to hold your first reunion, and the first convention of the Society, in Chicago.

"We, the Branch Society, are going to make an effort to get the convention here, but first and foremost, we want you outside of Chicago to believe that our efforts are unselfish; that they come from a desire to serve our Third Division comrades, and from a desire to be a worthy host to such an important and imposing conclave.

"In a later communication to The Watch on the Rhine we shall endeavor to set forth some of the reasons why we think that Chicago offers the best opportunities for such a convention.

"Our invitation, however, comes from the heart, and is a genuine wish to meet and to entertain in a worthy manner you Third Division men, in this, our Home City."

Recruiting Contest Is Launched Among Regiments of the Division

You remember back on the Rhine when we opened up that kitchen contest, putting up a prize for the best-kept kitchen in the Third Division. That was some competition and one that will be long remembered by all Marnemen. You felt its effects when you went on kitchen police. The mess sergeant was so anxious to win that he couldn't sleep well at night for thinking about it, and he certainly got hard-boiled when you left a single crumb lying on the table or on the ground. Every dish had to be cleaned and thoroughly dried. Pans, pots, and other kitchen utensils were polished until they resembled Solomon in all his glory. And the cooks and K. P.'s were as immaculately dressed as the best man at a marriage ceremony. Things certainly picked up around kitchens in those days, and the kitchen that won the prize was some kitchen.

Now we are in the midst of another contest of far more importance, if such a thing can be. It is a recruiting contest. We are going to print each week the standing of all units in regard to the number of recruits they have added to their ranks.

For the week ending February 14th, the 18th Field Artillery leads. In the infantry it is a close run between the 4th and the 7th. By the 21st unless the 4th picks up the 7th will be leading. This promises to be a more exciting contest than any other held up to this time. All recruiting details should be spurred on to greater efforts. Keep your outfit in the lead. Go out into the highways and the byways and gather them in. Don't rest until you have assured yourself that your unit is heading the list, and to head the list you have got to get results. That's what the War Department is looking for. That's what General Lewis expects, and so does the personnel of the entire Division. We are expecting great echanges on the figures you see below, when the returns for this week come in. So, in the language of the service, "Let's go!"

The following shows the standing of the various units of the Third for the week ending February 14:

18th Field Artillery	39
76th Field Artillery	31
Sixth Engineers	19
Fifth Field Signal Battalion	19
Fourth Infantry	17
Seventh Infantry	16
30th Infantry	14
9th Machine Gun Battalion	11
10th Field Artillery	9
8th Machine Gun Battalion	5
38th Infantry	4
3rd Ammunition Train	4
3rd Miliary Police Company	3
3rd Division Headquarters	3
3rd Supply Train	0
Headquarters Troop	0
3rd Sanitary Train	0

Since January 1st a total of 245 men have been enlisted at the Camp Pike recruiting office, being drawn from various States as follows:

Arkansas 76, Tennesse 58, Missouri 30, Louisiana 25, Mississippi 11, Texas 8, Kansas 8, New York 5, Illinois 4, Ohio 3, Georgia 3, Alabama 3, West Virginia 2, Oklahoma 2, Indiana 2, Maryland 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, New Jersey 1, Michigan 1.

Men Have Chance to Obtain Commissions

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis has directed that all unit commanders make known to every enlisted man under his command the provisions of Special Regulations No. 1, referring to the opportunity of taking the examination for a regular army commission.

All men desiring to take such examination are to be given the opportunity to submit applications for it.

No man will be permitted to take the examination until a preliminary survey of his qualifications denotes the fact that he is manifestly acceptable under the provisions of the special regulations and is considered well enough equipped mentally to obtain the required passing grade.

In order to pevent unnecessary work on the part of the examining board there will be constituted in each unit a board of survey to investigate every application submitted. Only those that receive the approval of the board will be forwarded to headquarters.

Relatives of Fallen to Receive Diplomas

Washington's birthday has been selected as the day that the French Memorial diplomas are to be presented to the relatives of the soldiers who were killed overseas or who died overseas and in the United States. The French government is not forgetting the relatives of the deceased soldiers and as a result local recruiting offices all over the country are planning to handle the distributions of these tokens of the gratitude of France.

The diplomas are intended for the nearest relative of every soldier, field clerk and army nurse who was killed or died during the world war. The emergency addresses given by many dead soldiers were those of persons not their relatives.

Recruiting offices have been granted authority from Washington to issue a diploma to the mother, father, wife or child of a deceased soldier.

Taxes Due for Time in Army

Numerous inquiries are being made by men who were in army or navy service a part of 1919 and who now are in the service, regarding the exemptions to which they are entitled in the filing of income tax returns. Men who left the military or naval service during the year 1919 and whose income, other than the amount paid them by the government equaled or exceeded $1,000 or $2,000, according to whether or not they are married, must file a return on or before March 15.

Soldiers and sailors are not exempt from the tax, but the law specifically exempts that portion of their income received as compensation from the United States up to the amount of $3,500 in any taxable year. This exemption is in addition to personal exemptions of $1,000 and $2,000 allowed single and married persons. The $3,500 exemption applies only to compensation received from the government and not to income earned or received from outside sources. Quarters furnished an army or navy officer is compensation and their fair rental value must be considered in a claim for the $3,500 exemption.

The return is for the calendar year. The tax is on incomes in excess of these amounts and may be paid in quarterly installments, the first of which must accompany the filing of the return.

Pursuit of Studies Is Becoming Popular With the Soldiers

In a monthly comparative summary showing the educational work in Army camps and posts throughout the United States, its possessions and elsewhere during the month of December, just issued by the War Department it is shown that out of a total enlisted strength of 172,256 on December 31, 92,827 were taking instruction in educational subjects besides their military training. The number of subjects taught in different camps varies from two to forty, the greater variety being in the Panama Canal Department, where instruction in forty subjects is given. The number of men taking strictly educational courses is 18,589. Those taking vocational training in diffrent subjects total 18,574. These men selected their subjects from War Department lists of vocations offered for study. The total number of individual men actually studying educational subjects or voluntarily taking vocational training is 34,914. The Philippine Department has over 10,000 men studying special subjcts out of the total present enlisted strength of 13,984. In the Hawaiian Department over sixty per cent of the men are studying but in the American Forces in Germany, only 3,952 of 16,230 men are improving their time by studying.

Corrections May Be Made on Discharges

The Secretary of War directs that in order that justice may be done to men whose discharge certificates do not show the engagements in which they participated, and in the absence of a statement in the service record of The Adjutant General's Office, showing battles and engagements in which a soldier participated, The Adjutant General is authorized to use the fact that the records show that the organization of which the soldier was a member participated in certain engagements. And wher the morning reports covering the period involved do not show him absent from his organization, when supported by the man's sworn statement and the certificate of an officer or the affidavit of an enlisted man, stating that he has personal knowledge that the man in question was actually present, it shall be considered as showing that the soldier participated in the engaments, and a statemnt to that effect may be endorsed upon his discharge certificate when requested.

ENLISTED MEN BUSY FORMING CLUBS IN CAMP

War Plans Division Is Urging Organization of Regimental Clubs to Be Operated by Enlisted Men.

The idea of regimental clubs among enlisted men is going big in Camp Pike. It was only a short time ago that the War Plans Division's scheme of having enlisted men of each regiment or unit organize and operate their own social clubs was put before the men of this camp, and already there are more than a dozen such clubs in active operation or in process of organization. Judging by the interest manifested, it will be a matter of only a few days before every regiment or unit in camp will have an enlisted men's club in full sway.

A report of the past week's work by the director of service club which was submitted to Maj. Eugene E. Barton, Camp Education and Recreation officer, last week, showed the following clubs already formed: Fourth Infantry, 38th Infantry, 76th Field Artillery, 10th Field Artillery, 18th Field Artillery, 6th Engineers, 3rd Ammunition Train, 8th Machine Gun Battalion, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, and Remount Auxiliary Station. Other organizations have got busy since.

It is the idea of the War Plans Division to allow enlisted men every freedom in the conduct of these clubs not contrary to military discipline. They are to suggest the time and manner of entertainment desired and work out their own scheme for financing undertakings which cost money. The popular scheme is to tax each member a nominal monthly fee. Another is to operate pool tables and let the proceeds go to the club fund. Some have arranged with the camp exchange officer to operate a club exchange, augmenting the club fund by the profits derived. Finance committees of the various clubs have numerous individual ideas as to where and how they are going to raise the means with which to furnish what they want in the way of entertainment and to play the host to their civilian and soldier friends. In all of their undertakings they are receiving the heartiest support of their immediate officers as well as the financial and moral support of the education and recreation branch, of which the service club is a sub-section.

In its recommendations regarding the soldier service clubs the War Plans Division says: "Every effort should be made not only to interest the club in the life of the community and nation, but to interest the community in the life of the club. By bringing before the club some of the many speakers and lecturers everywhere available, many of the best of whom are not professional and would gladly give their services, much may be done in a natural way to keep the military and civilian parts of the population in touch with each other to the great benefit of both. Several clubs might put on a competitive public prize drill or other military program in exchange for entertainment, lectures, etc., from civilian sources.

Dances and parties can be arranged to be attended by soldiers and civilians. Baseball and football matches, boxing bouts, etc., can be promoted between army and civilians."

PAY UNAUTHORIZED.

The payment to enlisted men of the Army of daily rates of pay in addition to their regular soldiers' pay for doing emergency service as trainmen while on furlough is unauthorized. This decision is given by the Comptroller in response to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary of War, who transmitted a request from a finance officer as to whether he could pay enlisted men in the above circumstances. In addition the Comptroller points out that it has been held by his office that an enlisted man cannot be paid, while on furlough, "for services rendered the Government in a civil service position with compensation fixed by law or regulation."

BIG INCREASE IN PAPER MONEY

World's Supply Is Seven Times What It Was in 1914.

FIGURES ARE ILLUMINATING

Statistics Give an Idea of Inflation of World's Currency—Central Powers Worst Off—Increase Mostly in Beligerent Countries.

New York.—The world's paper money is now seven times the amount it was in 1914, while the gold supply, back of the paper, has increased less than one-half in the five years since the war started. This comparison conveys a faint idea of the inflation of the world's currency, which economists reckon as one of the chief causes of skyrocketing prices and high cost of living.

The 700 per cent jump in paper money, too, is exclusive of the issues of currency by the bolshevist government of Russia, which has kept the printing presses turning out shinplasters by the bale. The situation is brought right down to date by the statistical department of the National City bank of New York, which has just issued world figures to the beginning of 1920. The tables are illuminating.

When the war started in 1914, thirty principal countries of the world had, in round numbers, about $7,000,000,000 of paper currency. At the armistice it had jumped to about $40,000,000,000, or more than five times as high. Since the armistice it has gone up to about $51,000,000,000. This is outside the $34,000,000,000 which, it is estimated, the bolshevist government has industriously turned out.

$2,000,000,000 More Gold Reserve.

Meanwhile what was happening to the gold reserves back of the notes in the thirty countries? In 1914 they amounted, roughly, to $5,000,000,000. They are now about $7,000,000,000. Notes have thus increased more than 700 per cent and gold less than 50 per cent.

Back in 1914 the ratio of gold reserves to outstanding notes in the thirty countries were 70 per cent. By the time of the armistice it had fallen to 18.4 per cent, while last Christmas time it had dropped still lower to 13.7 per cent.

The allies, so the tables of the National City bank show, taken as a group at the start of the war, had $3,763,000,000 of gold and $4,900,000,000 of paper. At its finish they had $5,217,000,000 of gold and $25,000,000,000 of paper, and now they have of gold $5,071,000,000 and of paper $20,000,000,000.

The central powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—went into the war with $600,000,000 of gold and $1,200,000,000 of paper. At the armistice they had $686,000,000 of gold and $12,305,0000,000 of paper, while now their paper has gone up to $18,771,000,000.

To reduce it to percentages, the ratio of gold to paper at the start of the war was: Allies, 76.6 per cent; central powers, 49.7 per cent. At the armistice the ratio was: Allies, 20.9 per cent; central powers, 3.5 per cent. At the outset of 1920 the ratio stood: Allies, 17.1 per cent; central powers, 1.7 per cent.

Increase in Belligerent Countries.

Naturally most of this increase occurred in the belligerent countries. The ratio between gold and notes in the twenty-three countries and colonies which participated in the war fell from 71.3 per cent in July, 1914, to 15.8 per cent in November, 1918, and to 11.2 last December. Among the eight principal neutrals the movement was the other way, their gold increasing faster than their currency. The ratio rose from 44.3 per cent in 1914 to 59.9 per cent last December.

From 1914 to last December the ratio of gold reserve to currency notes, the tables show, fell in France from 62 per cent to 9.6; in Great Britain from 134 to 22.9 per cent; in Italy from 70 per cent to 7.5; in the United States from 99.6 per cent to 52.3.

While world paper currency was increasing seven-fold national debts, represented by bonds and other promises to pay, rose from $40,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000; bank deposits and the use of checks and other circulating media made a corresponding advance, while meantime gold production fell off from $460,000,000 a year in 1914 to $350,000,000 in 1919.

The statisticians say that the most astonishing, not to say incomprehensible, feature in the world's finances has been the inflation occurring in the year following the armistice.

EATING GEOGRAPHY.

They are telling the story of two American soldiers who went into a restaurant in England.

"We want Turkey with Greece," announced one soldier.

"Sorry, but I can't Servia," replied the waiter.

"Well, then get the Bosphorus," ordered the other soldier.

The boss came, but brought no relief. "It's after hours," he said, "and you can't Roumania."

So the soldiers went Hungary.—Eventually News.

NEW REPORT IS MADE ON A. E. F. CASUALTIES

A new summary of casualties from all causes among members of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, arranged according to the states or U. S. possessions the officers and men were from, has just been issued by The Adjutant General's Office of the Army. The list, which is dated December 15, 1919, shows the total casualties to have been 302,612, of which number 221,059 were cases of wounding, three of soldiers missing in action, 4,432 were cases of soldiers captured by the enemy, and the remainder, 77,118, were death cases. The previous list showed the total casualties to have amountd to 293,061, of which 215,423 were cases of wounding, three of soldiers missing in action, and the remainder, 77,635, were death cases.

The latest casualty records prepared in the A. G. O. have been compared with those of the General Headquarters, A. E. F., in Europe, and as a result of this comparison the new summary is published. Casualties in the forces in Northern Russia, being a part of the A. E. F. in Europe, are included in the summary. Those occurring in the forcs in Siberia are not included. A small number of casualties reported are of men who cannot be identified as American soldiers and therefore not included in the summary. If identification is made at a later date, which the A. G. O. states is doubtful, the change will be inconsiderable. "Cases will probably be found in the examination of individual records," says the A. G. O., "which is not yet complete, where officers and enlisted men were wounded but so slightly that no report was made to Washington or to General Headquarters, A. E. F. These will call for some increase in the number of slightly wounde, but the increase will be negligible as compared to the whole number reported."

We make the following extracts from the report. The total number of casaualties from all causes numbered 302,612, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 34,249; died of wounds, 13,700; died of disease, 23,430; died of accident, 2,019; drowned, 306; suicide, 272; murder or homicide, 154; executions, G. C. M., 10; other known causes, 489; cause undetermined, 1,839; presumed dead, 650; grand total, 77,118, of which 3,247 were officers and 73,871 were enlisted men.

Prisoners unaccounted for, 15; died, 147; repatriated, 4,270; total prisoners, 4,432.

Wounded—Slightly, 91,189; severely, 83,390; degree undetermined, 46,480; total wounded, 221,059.

Missing in action, 3.

Grand total of all casualties, 302,612.

The state of New York led in the list of casualties, the number being 40,222, of which the dead from all causes, or presumed deaths, were 476 officers and 8,720 men. Pennsylvania sustained the second largest list of casualties, the number being 35,042, of which 8,398 were deaths.

RECLAIMING THE WAR ZONES

Work Being Steadily Pushed In France, Though the Task Is a Tremendous One.

A recent examination of the work going steadily forward to reclaim the French farmlands reports that over 1,000,000 acres have been cleared and about 500,000 acres planted, or made ready for planting. How small a part this is of the total appears when one knows the extent of what is called the "first zone," where the heaviest fighting went on for four years, and forests vanished, villages were swept away, and the soil is so filled with metal that it now defies plowing. Here 2,297,500 acres of cultivated land were destroyed, and "how much of it will be reclaimed no one can yet tell." The "second zone," almost as large as the first, was "behind the front," and there the preliminary work of clearing away the debris of war is still in progress. The "third zone" is the area which had fallen into German hands, nearly 5,000,000 acres of farm land, much less completely destroyed, but injured by neglect and stripped of every kind of farm machinery that the Germans could carry away with them. In attacking the tremendous task of reclamation, the farmers have banded together by communes, or townships.

A SAFE MOVE.

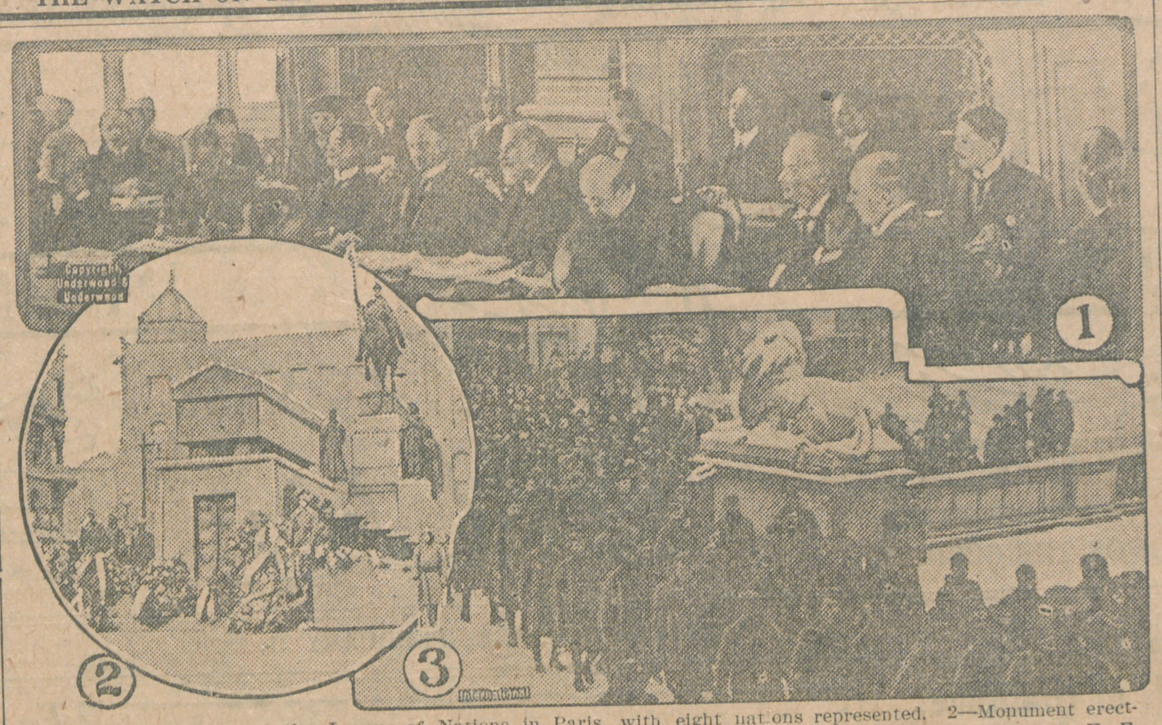
"I should hate to have a husband who argued. I shall try to marry a lawyer."

"Why, lawyers are the very men who argue."

"But not without a fee."—San Francisco Chronicle.

TECHNIQUE.

Grandfather (to aspiring artist, who flatters himself on the modernity of his outlook): "I have no wish to depress you, my boy, but I must say your grandmother used to knit better pictures than that!"—Passing Show (London).



1—First session of the League of Nations in Paris, with eight nations represented. 2—Monument erected in Prague to Czecho-Slovak volunteers who fought in other lands. 3—Last contingent of the A. E. F. to come home marching through New York city.

ENGLISHMEN IMITATE CHEERS OF YANKEES

Rapidly Becoming Emotional and Demonstrative.

Predicted That Before Long Intervarsity Contests May Come to Resemble Yale-Harvard Meetings in Enthusiasm.

Scenes at the Oxford-Cambridge rugby football match suggested the question whether the English are not becoming an emotional and demonstrative people and the prediction that before long intervarsity contests may come to resemble Yale-Harvard meetings in so far as active enthusiasm of the spectators is concerned. Cambridge won the match, 7 goals to 5.

King George was present at the Queen's club, where the game was played. A fog settled over the ground, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of what are now called there the "football fans." They gathered in camps and shouted against each other with ardor that must have placed terrific pressure on the surrounding atmosphere.

In the noble cause of Oxford women fans in furs made a big effort. A group of fair followers in one stand successfully outshrilled the Oxford chorus of mere men. They steam whistled while the men gave vent to a prolonged bray.

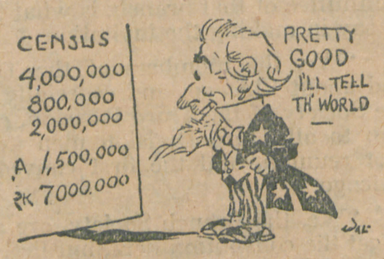
Battalions of clergymen, including a large number of army chaplains, descended on the grounds. Among the late arrivals were a rural dean, who was very tall, and a minor canon, who made up in sporting instinct what he lacked in height. Climbing the fencing of the stand, the rural dean proved to a small and delighted audience that his knowledge of the world was not entirely parochial by ticktacking down to the minor canon a running commentary on the play.

DOUBLE FORMATION.

A second lieutenant was holding retreat with one of the skeleton (very skeleton) companies of the Coast Artillery. He had two men in the front rank and two in the rear rank, and two in the file closers, when a colonel approached and demanded an explanation of the column formation for retreat.—Laison.

Census Figures Promised by Next Summer and Fall

ANNOUNCEMENT of the population of practically all cities of the country by May or June and the total population of the entire country in September or October is the expectation of the director of the census, Sam L. Rogers.



Population statistics of some of the cities probably will be completed by March or earlier. Washington is expected to be the first, as it was in the thirteenth census in 1910. In that year it was taken April 15, and announced June 24. Rhode Island's population in 1910 was announced first of the states on July 21. New York city's population was announced September 2, Boston's September 14 and Chicago's September 18.

The center of population, Bloomington, Ind., was announced July 17, and the country's total population was made public December 10.

"The enumeration is in progress throughout the entire country," said Mr. Rogers. "Advices from the supervisors indicate that during the first week of the work at least 70,000 enumerators were started.

"We find that in some districts it will be necessary to postpone the enumeration because of weather conditions. There has been no opposition to furnishing the information requested by the enumerators.

The director is now organizing a force of clerks, who will be equipped to examine the schedules as rapidly as they are received from the supervisors.

These clerks will make a preliminary count of the population. This preliminary count will be made public as rapidly as the totals for the cities and the minor civil divisions are obtained.

SEVERAL MONTHS GIVEN FOR INSURANCE RENEWAL

For the benefit of former service men the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has extended the time to July 1 for renewal of war risk insurance policies. Regardless of how long policies have lapsed or how long the men have been discharged from the service, the applicants will be reinstated provided only that two monthly premium payments accompany their application and that the discharged soldier is in as good health as when the policy was issued. The following statement was made when the announcement was issued:

"The new ruling is the most important liberalization of the war risk insurance since the passage of the Sweet bill and is designed for the benefit of ex-service men who failed to reinstate their insurance prior to the new law, and who have been discharged more than 18 months.

"Men who have been discharged less than 18 months may still reinstate their lapsed insurance policies at any time within 18 months following the month of discharge by complying with the same conditions."

METHOD OF CHOOSING CADETS IS CHANGED

The Secretary of War directs that the regulations governing the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy contained in information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets to the United States Military Academy be amended as follows:

Honor graduates of educational institutions having officers of the Regular Army detailed as professors of Military Science and Tactics, and which institutions are designated as "honor schools," upon the determination of their relative tsanding at the last preceding annual inspection made by the War Department will hereafter be selected for appointment as cadets to the United States Military Academy in the following manner:

(a) The Adjutant General of the Army will maintain a roster of honor schools as determined by annual War Department inspections of educational institutions.

(b) At an early date in each year, the Adjutant General will anticipate the vacancies in the Corps of Cadets which are open to honor graduates and will make an equitable distribution of those vacancies amongst the honor schools and notify them accordingly. Each designated institution will at a specified time notify the Adjutant General of the name of the selected honor graduate from that year's graduating class.

(c) Honor graduates of the selected institutions will be appointed without mental examination as cadets of the United States Military Academy upon the certificate of the head of the institution that the appointee is his choice of the honor graduates of the institution.

AMERICAN PHYSIQUE

Records show Yankee army better physically than any other army.

Every now and then somebody comes along with something like this which is taken from the columns of one of the best-known American newspapers:

"Because the American girl doesn't eat enough, because she doesn't guard her health, because she doesn't get sufficient exercise, because she is below the physical standard, she is to blame, when she becomes the American mother, for the faulty rearing of the babies of the nation; she is to blame for the lack of strength and vitality of the youth of the nation; the generation which preceded her is to blame for the bodily unfitness of one of every four men called for service in the nation's armies."

It may be true, observes a writer in the Charleston News and Courier, that one out of every four men called for service in the war was rejected because of bodily unfitness but that was because America, haying an almost unlimited number of men, was able to set the military physical standards very high and still get more soldiers than she needed. The American army was far away better physically than any other army; and after what America did in the war, it would be very hard to persuade any European, especially any German who served on the western front, that the physique of this nation is inferior.

COST OF BARRAGE.

Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in a statement concerning the cost of the North Sea mine barrage said that $79,4766,534.31 was expended. In all 56,611 mines were completed and planted at a cost of $17,472,985.15 and 68,389 mines were manufactured or partially so but not planted. These cost 21,108,264.85. The procuring and fitting out of mine layers, repairs and alterations, cost $9,613,583.15. The operating cost of mine layers totaled $7,666,74.34, and the operating cost of mine carriers, $5,211,706.87. The rental of the Southern Railway Pier No. 4 and outyling property cost approximately $144,000 and its operating cost totaled over $228,000.

Remarkable Launching Sidewise of Vessel 95 Per Cent Complete

Nine thousand, six hundred-ton steamer City of Sherman launched at Pensacola, Fla. The vessel went overboard 95 per cent complete and is the second vessel in the world to go overboard with steam up and sounding her own salute. The vessel was named for the city of Sherman, Tex., one of the first cities to go over in the Victory loan drive.

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Give your work to the Imperial Laundry man.

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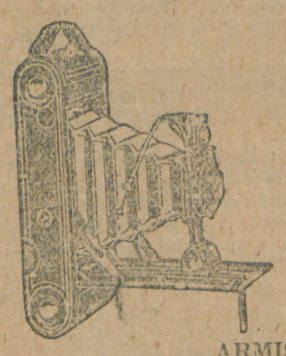

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PAID TRIBUTE TO GREAT MAN

IT WAS on September 19, 1796, that Washington issued his farewell address to the American people. As Washington's second term drew to a close the public once more turned to him with confidence and affection and would have had him take the presidency a third time, to keep the government steady in its new ways. But he would not have the hard office again. Then he issued his final address, which, he said, was "designed in a more special manner for the yeomanry of the country," and spoke the advice he hoped they might take to heart.

When the day came on which he should resign his office to John Adams, the great civilian who was to succeed him, there was a scene which left no one in doubt, not even Washington himself, what the people thought of the leader they had trusted these twenty years. A great crowd was assembled to see the second inauguration, but very few of the throng watched Adams. All eyes were bent upon that great figure in black velvet, with a light sword swung at his side. No one stirred until he had left the room, to follow and pay his respects to the new president.

Then they and all the crowd in the streets moved after him, an immense company going as one man, "in total silence," his escort all the way. He turned upon the threshold of the president's lodgings and looked, as if for the last time, upon this multitude of nameless friends. No one ever saw him so moved. The tears rolled unchecked down his cheek, and when at last he went within a great smothered common voice went through the stirred throng, as if they sobbed to see their hero go from their side forever.

Washington as a Business Man.

Washington was a man of extraordinary activity. It was his custom to rise at 4 o'clock, and he claimed that a great deal of his work was done while others slept. "My manner of living," he wrote, "is plain, and I do not mean to be put out by it."

It was said of him, "At the time of his marriage it is no great strain of metaphor to say that Washington had now his first chance to sit down since the days when he had pored over his school copybook." After the war and his first term as president Washington found his estates run down and unprofitable, yet he so redeemed his fortunes by his application to his affairs and by good business judgment that he died the second richest man in America at that time.—Christian Herald.

Return of Dead Is Now Started

The rear guard of the A. E. F. more than fifty-two thousand American soldiers killed in action with the enemy, may not be home for three years, according to J. W. Rixey Smith, in The Home Sector.

In writing of the problem of our soldier dead in Europe he says: "As for those who lie at attention nearest where the frontier of civilization was in battle—and they are he bulk of American dead, 52,200 in number—this much can be said. They, too, will be brought back—that is, all whose bodies are asked for—just as soon as pressure from our State Department can persuade the French government to make an exception in our case to the ministerial decree under which all disinterments are forbidden in the French Zone of the Armies for a period of three years from January 1, 1919.

"Soon now, perhaps within the coming month, ships preciously freighted with the heroic dead of the A. E. F. will touch the shores of homeland every two or three days. They will bring the greater part of the 2,400 American dead buried in the British Isles, the 1,100 laid to rest in Belgium, the 86 gathered together in Genoa, Italy, and the 18,300 who sleep in that part of France not in the so-called French Zone of the Armies. They will bring all of the 1,500 bodies buried in Germany, Alsace-Loraine and Luxembourg, and the 100 remaining in Siberia. They will deliver into the home harbors all of the A. E. F. dead outside of the French Zone of the Armies whose bodies have been asked returned. They will, it is estimated now, return to this country the bodies of 18,000 of the 23,886 Yankee dead in all the length and breadth of the A. E. F. other than the battlefield areas of France."

THAT THRILLING MOMENT.

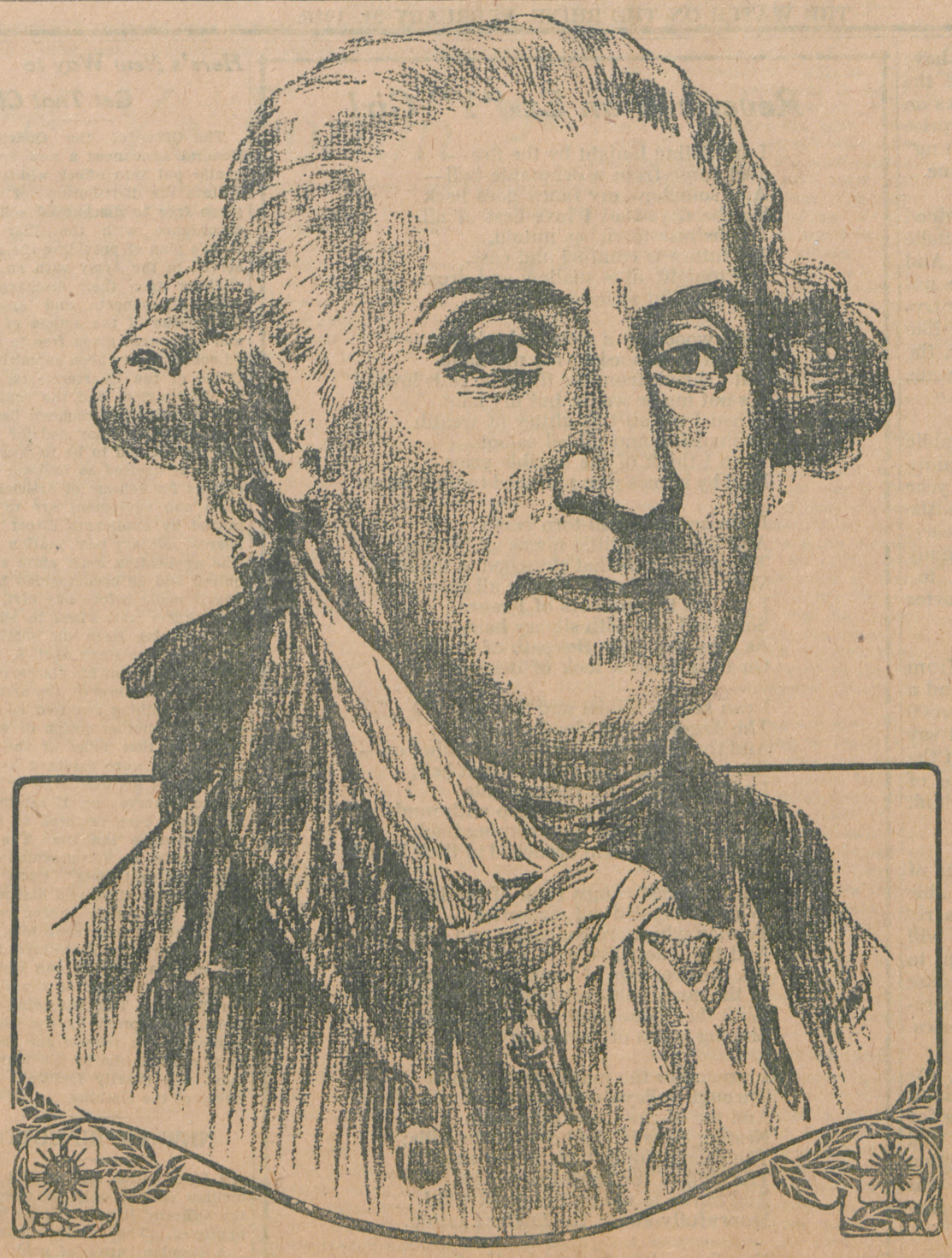
"Oh, Mr. Bomb Thrower, won't you tell me of the most exciting moment of the war to you?"

"Sure. 'Twas twilight. I alone faced a group of six war-hardened brutes. Hatred was in their eyes. Every hand was against me. Annihilation and despair followed in their wake. I knew at a glance that I could expect no mercy from them. In my hands were two of the deadliest weapons known to mankind. Breathing a prayer, I staked my all upon a single throw. Then——"

"Yes, yes. Oh——"

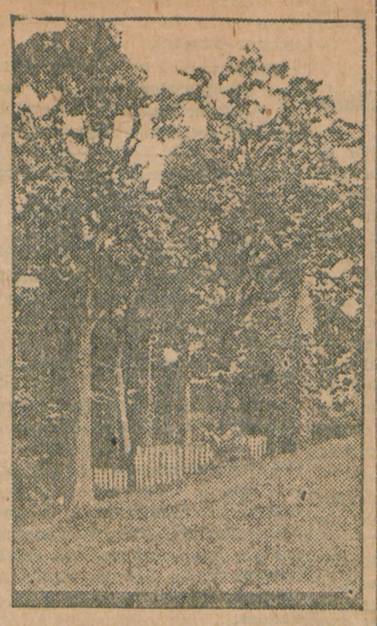
"I shot a crap."

—The Home Sector.

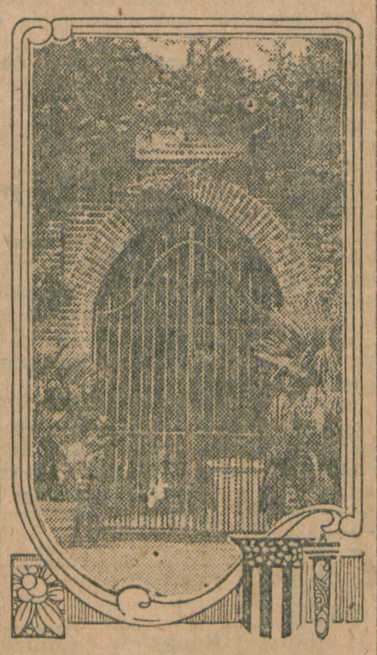


THE BEST KNOWN PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON—This has been called an idealized portrait of our first president, which has everywhere become the familiar one. It was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1795.

WASHINGTON'S TWO TOMBS



First Tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va.



Shrine to Which the Thoughts of All True Americans Turn.

DIDN'T MATTER, THEN.

Socrates lifted his cup. "What's this stuff?" he asked.

"Hemlock!" replied the cup-bearer.

"Oh!" said Socrates, "that's all right. I thought it was one of those d——d substitutes for beer."—Mass. Tech. Voo Doo.

Dutch Inventor Tells of German Substitute for Long-Range Shells

The Air Service reports that in a recent interview, A. H. G. Fokker stated that Germany was about to discard extreme range guns in favor of wireless controlled airplane bombs. In 1916, Fokker says, Germany asked him to make a very cheap plane, using possibly discarded or obsolete airplane engines. The planes were to be capable of about four hours flying and were to be steered through the air by means of wireless. It was planned to load each of them with a huge bomb and send them out under control of a flying man who would operate the controlling plane. This pilot would herd his fleet of flying bombs through the air to the objective, where they would be dropped either singly or all together.

While the bomb-plane would be desroyed on explosion of the charge, this method of bombardment would be more accurate and deadly and scarcely more expensive than the firing of long range shells, according to Fokker. The Germans, he said, believed it was a tremendous waste to send projectiles through the air by means of high explosives when they might be sent to their destination by gasoline power.

The airplane bombs were designed and would have been in operation in 1917, Fokker stated, but for a blunder of the German war office. The German government, he said, attempted to build the planes and failed. In 1918, three months before the armistice, the order was again given to him and production had been started when the war ended.

SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED.

A total of 1,181 Distinguished Service Medals have been awarded to date by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., and the War Department for service in the World War. Of this number, 641, or 54 per cent, were awarded to U. S. Army officers, and 434, or 37 per cent, to foreign officers. Of the awards to U. S. Army officers, 77 per cent were given for service abroad, 22 per cent for service in the United States, and one per cent for service both in the United States and abroad. Regular Army officers received 75 per cent of the awards and emergency officers 25 per cent. Ninety-nine per cent of the awards were granted to officers of rank higer than captain.

THEIR NOSE KNOWS.

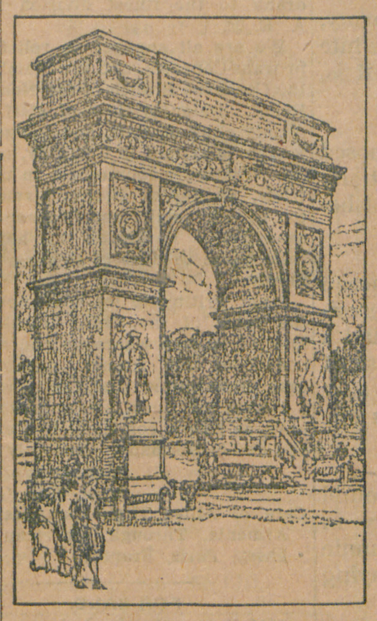
Slick—How did you get so many girls?

Slicker—Oh, I just sprinkle a little gasoline on my handkerchief.—Stanford Chaparral.

NEW YORK'S FINE MEMORIAL

For Merit of Design, the Washington Arch in That City Has Been Given Universal Praise.

Of American arches already standing in permanent construction, the Washington arch in New York has widest recognition for merit of design. It had its beginning in Stanford White's temporary structure for the Washington centennial in 1889, just 100 years after Boston had built Bulfinch's arch of lumber and canopy fabric beside the old state house. Four years later it stood in mellow marble at the foot of Fifth avenue. In straightforward construction, with no columns or gables applied in merely decorative uses, this centennial arch attests its designer's courage in breaking with almost universal precedents. Except for an occasional ancient arch like



Washington Arch, New York City.

Trajan's on the Alcontara bridge, and an even rarer modern example like that of the colossal Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, whose architects indeed quarreled and wavered on this very point, the standard designs make use of pilasters and columns, engaged or detached, and carrying more or less orately broken entablatures. Stanford White's design shows two massive piers carrying with the help of a rather delicate arch between them, a decorated frieze and cornice crowned with an attic story whose broad wall panels bear the commemorative inscriptions.

Widower—And do you think that silk stocknigs are absolutely essential in the wardrobe of a young woman?

Governess—Most decidedly! That is—up to a certain point.—Judge.

Colonel Explains What Leadership Is

What leadership in our new peacetime Army means today was forcefully brought out in a recent address before a body of young officers at Fort Riley, Kansas, by Col. C. A. Bach, U. S. A., a man who rose to his present place from the ranks. His address is receiving wide circulation throughout the Army among both officers and enlisted men. Colonel Bach said in part:

"To lead you must know—you may bluff all your men some of the time, but you can't do it all the time. Men will not have confidence in an officer unless he knows his business, and he must know it from the ground up. There's no substitute for accurate knowledge. Become so well informed that men will hunt you up to ask questions: that your brother officers will say to one another: 'Ask Smith—he knows.'

"Self sacrifice is essential to leadership. You will give, give all the time. You will give of yourself physically, for the longest hours, the hardest work and the greatest responsibility. You will give of yourself mentally in sympathy and appreciation for the trouble of men in your charge. And by doing all these things you are breathing life into what would be otherwise a mere machine. You are creating a soul in your organization that will make the mass rspond to you as though it were one man, and that is esprit.

"When one of your men has accomplished an especially creditable piece of work see that he gets the proper reward. Turn heaven and earth upside down to get it to him. Don't try to take it away from him and hog it for yourself. You may do this and get away with it, but you have lost the self-respect and loyalty of your men * * * there is glory enough for all. Give the man under you his due. The man who always takes and never gives is not a leader. He is a parasite.

"Consideration, courtesy, and respect from officers toward enlisted men are not incompatible with discipline. Without initiative and decision no man can expect to lead. Moral courage demands that you assume the responsibility for your own acts. If your subordinates have loyally carried out your orders and the movement you directed is a failure, the failure is yours, not theirs. Yours would have been the honor had it been successful. Take the blame if it results in disaster. Don't try, and shift it to a subordinate and make make him the goat. That is a cowardly act.

"Keep closely in mind your personal integrity and the duty you owe your country. Do not let yourself be deflected from a strict sense of justice by a feeling of personal friendship. * * * If, on the other hand you are called upon for a recommendation concerning a man whom, for personal reasons you thoroughly dislike, do not fail to do him justice. Remember, that your aim is the general good, not the satisfaction of an individual grudge.

"Know your men, know your business, know yourself."

AMERICAN'S CREED

School Children Are Being Urged to Memorize It

School children in many cities and towns throughout the country are being urged to memorize "The American's Creed," which is as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Duke Kahanamoku, the famous "human fish" from Honoululu, has broken many world records in the water. He has done fifty yards in 23 seconds and 100 yards in 53 seconds. He is the master of all sorts of strokes.

HE KNEW BOYS WELL.

She—John, your manners are awful! I noticed that you dusted the chair at Mrs. Heep's before you sat down. And their little boy was watching you, too.

He—Yes! And I was watching him. I am too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin!—London Tit-Bits.

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The Third Division Special

Divisional Insignia and Service Stripe Combination. Patents Pending.

Exact Size.

A beautiful souvenir or gift to relatives. Made only in 14K Solid Gold and hard blue and white enamel. Screw back attachment. Price:

1-stripe	$2.10
2-stripe	2.35
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LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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Single Copies 5c.

Advertising Rates Upon Application

Entered as second class matter November 7, 1919, at the post office at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

CHICAGO'S INVITATION.

The communication from the Chicago branch of the Society of the Third Division, inviting the Marnemen to hold their first convention in the great city of the Middle West, ought to be a spur to the Marnemen in those cities that have not organized branches of the Division Society.

No reunion can be a real success unless there is plenty of spirit back of it. And not only spirit is necessary, but also organization. A convention would be a poor affair if only a few sections of the country were officially represented.

Now, it's up to you to get busy, if your town isn't organized. Here we are with an invitation at hand urging us to attend a family reunion, and yet some of us act as though we were trying to disown our family. If you believe in the Marne spirit, get busy, use a little of it, and bring your city into the limelight.

Do you know how many Marnemen there are in your city? You may not, but you can find out by writing to the headquarters of the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Building, Little Rock, Ark. You can get a list of the names and address of these Marnemen, together with instructions regarding the formation of a branch. The list of names will not be thoroughly up to date, but it will furnish a sufficient basis upon which to work.

Of course we may not decide to meet at Chicago, but whether we meet there or at some other place, we must be organized. When we have become sufficiently organized we will be in a position to accept an invitation.

In the meantime, while things are getting under way, memers of the Society are urged to send in their suggestions about this first convention. What do you think about holding it at Chicago? When do you think we should hold it?

There are a score of things to be worked out and answered. Let's step lively.

The Allies were sick of Turkey, the Sick Man of Europe, and for that reason they wanted Uncle Sam to accept a Turkish mandate. But Uncle Sam would probably have been a sick man, too, before he had been in Constantinople very long.

The Germans are going to expose the war atrocities of the Allies. The atrocities they have in mind probably include the stubbornness of some Yanks on the Marne, the naughty surprise at St. Mihiel, and the "busting" of the sacred Hindenburg line.

Russian Reds have explained that they are trying to make their country like America. And American Reds—or rather un-American Reds—seem to be trying to make this country like Russia. Thus far, however, the two countries are by no means hitting the same trail.

Statistics just made public show that there were more marriages in Berlin last year than ever before—even in the most prosperous days of peace. Looks as though Germany might be really planning to come back in about a quarter of a century.

A woman psychologist from California has given mankind a formula for living to be 600 years old. But she doesn't say anything about how to meet the high prices—the very piece of information that we think should come first.

Since none of the enemies of Herbert Hoover has been able to incriminate him for his relations in England, there will now probably be an attempt to draw a net around him because he helped feed Europe—thereby proving disloyal to America.

Many a newly-married ex-soldier is finding that it's about as hard to find a good house for rent these days as it was to find a good shell hole for protection in those days when the air was alive with G. I. cans and machine gun bullets.

Dora Ivlinsky, the 17-year-old executioner for the Russian Reds, who has slain with her own hand over 400 anti-Bolsheviks, strikes us as a perfectly killing maid.

If the price of clothing continues to increase, we wouldn't be surprised to see this country revert to the age of the fig leaf and the sandal.

The rush on the ouija board market is a sign that the people of this country have a sudden desire to bring back departed spirits.

The Clown Prince of "Deutschland unter Alles" finally admits that the Yank proved himself about as good a fighter as anybody, even though he was an improvision.

If Kerensky hadn't abolished the salute in the Russian army, Russia might have been a white man's country today. As it is, it belongs to the Reds.

The term "jitney" is supposed to be of Russian origin. At any rate the jitney bus is the Bolshevik of vehicles.

It is said that Clemenceau might have been elected president of Frane, if he had had a wife, thereby giving promise of social glamor. Woman is sure to play her part in politics one way or another.

Whiskey has been found traveling over the country in coffins. It seems that Johnnie B. isn't dead but just playing 'possum.

Leap year is when the queens become the highest cards in the deck.

Prepare for February 29th! That's when a young maid's fancies lightly turn.

A COMING-OUT AFFAIR.

Ike—Mike, you just ought to see my girl. You know she has the most kissable mouth and her teeth are like the little stars.

Mike—They come out every night, eh?—Carolina Tar Baby.

TOO MILD TO SATISFY.

Sober—What's this near-beer that they sell now like?

Souse—Well, it's just like having your girl throw you a kiss. The sentiment is all right, but you don't get any real thrill.—Pitt Panther.

Reverie of an Ex-"Y" Girl

I am sitting tonight by the fire—
Just came from a debutante ball—
And somehow my fancy goes back
To the days that I love best of all.
I'm heiress to riches untold,
My future is comfort and ease,
But tonight all is shallow and dross;
It seems I'm so hard to please.

I am wooed by a rich broker's son,
In fact he has asked for my hand,
But I shrink from the thing he calls love—
It's not me he wants, but my land.
When I see all this glitter of wealth
In mansion and gilded saloon,
Then I think of the terrible price
Paid by heroes who marched to their doom.

I can see the shell-torn earth
And the quaint little towns all in ruin,
The wheatfields that stretched to the hills
With the poppies of France all abloom;
I can see the mothers of France,
Some old and with silvery hair,
As they flee from the path of the Hun—
On their faces a look of despair.

I can see St. Mihiel and Sedan,
The Argonne and bloody Cunel,
And the boys that I served, marching on—
On, on through the gates of that hell;
I can see the dark, rainy nights
And the fox-holes knee-deep with mud,
And our wounded men coming back
With their uniform drenched in their blood.

Then the rest camps back of the lines
Where I handed out cigarettes
To men who were courteous and kind,
And the truest I've ever met;
Ah, the evenings of laughter and song
In the quaint old-fashioned chateau,
With the phonograph grinding away,
Singing songs of days long ago.

I remember the march to the Rhine
Through valleys, o'er rivers and rills,
And the towns that I billeted in
Nesting close in the heart of the hills;
The moon riding high in the sky,
The chill of the fresh-fallen dew,
And borne to me on the night wind
Mournfully sweet, the bugler's tattoo.

Yes, I'm sitting tonight by the fire,
And I'm thinking of just what I wrote—
Somehow there's an ache 'round my heart,
And a lump seems to come in my throat;
I would give all the wealth I possess
Just to greet my old doughboys once more;
That rich broker's son has no chance—
My lover shall have served in the war.

—John S. Madden, Captain 7th Inf.

MARNEMEN DOING WORK IN ARMENIA

The flolowing letter, bearing news of some officers formerly with the Third Division, was recently received by Major General Robert L. Howze, commander of the El Paso District, and formerly commander of the Third Division:

January 1, 1920.

Dear General: Though the Third Division has only about 14 per cent of its personnel left, there is still lots of spirit remaining in out-of-the-way corners. In the Caucasus there are seven members still wearing the Division insignia, and only this morning three of us gathered in Tiflis and drank to the finest division in the A. E. F.

We are all engaged in relief work in trans-Caucasia, and are members of the Caucasus Branch of the Near East Relief. Daley is chief of staff, I am deputy chief of staff, and Dodge, who was my assistant in Germany, is cashier. There are four others in the districts, Shelley at Naktutchivan, Peyton at Alhakalaki, and Warner at Alexandrople. Parkinson was here, but went home because of sickness in his family.

I am writing to let you know that the spirit of the Third Division exists, no matter where or under what conditions the former members of that organization find themselves.

I wish you luck, sir, and may you have as fine a command in Texas as you had in Germany. Sincerely yours,

Summer Waite,
Lieut. Col. G. S.

Care of Allied High Commission in Armenia, Through American Embassy, Paris, France.

FOR SALE.

1918 Brown Overland chummy roadster, white top; in first class running condition. A bargain. See A. McAdams, Belmont Hotel.

W. M. McGrath Is at Camp to Boost Clubs

W. M. McGrath, representative of the Camp Activities section of the War Plans Division, with headquarters in Washington, spent Tuesday in making an inspection of soldier service clubs and other activities in company with Education and Recreation Officer Major Eugene E. Barton and service club employes. He is remaining in camp until the latter part of the week. He made an informal talk at the Visitors' House Thursday at the noon luncheon of the co-ordinating committee of the soldier service clubs, at which the weekly programs of the camp activities are arranged.

Mr. McGrath is assigned to inspect activities in all army posts, camps and stations in the Southeastern Division, which includes Camps Gordon and Pike and 25 smaller soldier camps. He usually spends about two days at each of the smaller posts, but will put in practically the entire week at Camp Pike.

He came to Camp Pike from Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, and will next go to the Navy Hospital at Hot Springs. The purpose of his visit is to see how the activities in the various camps are working and make suggestions to his department at Washington for their improvement.

At a meeting of the cor-ordinating committee for the service clubs Friday, Feb. 13, it was decided that no more organization dances will be held at the Visitors' House. Such dances hereafter will be held in organization clubrooms, or, if the clubrooms are not suitable for dancing, at Service Club Hut No. 5 or the old J. W. B. building near the camp gymnasium, according to convenience. The idea is to leave the Visitors' House open for members of all organizations at all times, and this could not be done on the nights that organization dances were held there. It was also decided that all camp dances will be held either at the Visitors' House, the Camp Gymnasium or Service Club Hut No. 5. Hereafter camp dances will be presided over by a committee of one member from each organization service club, which will assist the chaperones in keeping order and enforcing all rules governing camp dances.

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

ARE SELLING RAPIDLY

The supply will soon be gone and you will not be able to get a duplicate as reasonably priced as these.

Send us your order and 75 cents, which covers all charges.

Address All Orders to

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

Here's New Way to Get That Clothing

The Office of the Quartermaster General announces a new system recently put into effect which will facilitate the distribution of clothing given free to discharged soldiers in accordance with the War Department's plan of providing the men who served in the Army with an outfit of clothing upon their discharge. Heretofore all requests and applications for reissue of the article of clothing and equipment given free to discharged soldiers have been submitted to the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, and the routine connected with these requests has caused a considerable delay and for that reason the method to be followed in the futrue is devised as follows: "Applications for reissue of articles of uniform and equipment are to be submitted by applicants direct to the nearest military post, station or camp. The application must state sizes required and be accompanied by an affidavit made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths setting forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917, the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve, the articles and kind of clothing restored to the Government, whether cotton or wool, and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve; or, if retained, that they have been restored to the Government since that time. The application should be accompanied by the discharge certificate. Upon receipt of this application and discharge certificate the supply officer concerned will either give or send him, without cost, the articles of uniforms to which the man is entitled and record this issue on the back of the discharge certificate." The foregoing instructions. if followed by the discharged soldier in his request for the equipment allowed him by the War Department will greatly facilitate the delivery of the clothing.

NEW LAPEL BUTTON.

A lapel button for optional wear on civilian clothes only by members of the Officers' Reserve Corps has been approved. The specifications are:

A circular button of gold or gilt, one-half inch in diameter, with face enameled in the color of the facings of the arm or corps, surrounded by a narrow circle of gold or gilt, and with the letters "U. S. R." in the center. These letters to be in gold or gilt when there is but one color in the facings; when there are two colors, the letters will be in the color of the piping or second color. The design of these button will conform to the drawing in the officer of the Quartermaster General.

They won't be issued. Drawings and specifications will be furnished by the Quartermaster General to commercial concerns requesting them.

DON'T FORGET

That when you change your address it is necessary to give your old address as well as the new one.

OR AN AUTO HORN.

"I presume the violin is the most important instrument in an orchestra."

"It was until the jazz came in. Now it's the cowbell."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

:-: With the :-: Laughing Philosopher

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The president of a big manufacturing concern in the Middle West recently employed an efficiency expert to make a report on conditions in his plant. It was to be a rather thorough report, one which would include, among other things, data on the ex-soldiers in the employ of the company.

The efficiency expert finished his job and the president was examining the result.

"This chapter on ex-soldiers, now," he said, "exactly what was the effect of their military service on them? Don't they all have some things in common? Aren't there some things they all learned?"

"Well, sir," said the efficiency expert, thoughtfully, "some of them learned one thing, and some of them learned another, and for the most part they learned things which make them more valuable employes. But the only thing that I could find that they all had learned was how to shoot craps."—The Home Sector.

EXPLAINING THE BUMPS.

It was a dark night and the car was speeding homeward at a terrible rate.

"What road have you taken, James?" cried Mrs. Blithers, as the car jolted her high in the air.

"The regular boulevard, Mrs. Blithers," returned the chauffeur.

"But I never noticed all these thank-you-marms on the boulevard before," protested Mrs. Blithers.

"Oh," laughed the chauffeur, "those were not thank-you-marms, Mrs. Blithers! They were just a few people who couldn't get out of the way."

Whereupon Mrs. Blithers laughed, too. What a droll mistake it was, to be sure!—Pittsburg Sun.

THIS IS SO SUDDEN.

They had just ompleted the fifth dance—three couples and some thirty-odd girls—and they had strolled out to the balcony to rest. He, just out of high school, and she, out of high school, also.

"So," he said, beginning the conversation, "you are from Indiana?"

"You're mighty right," she answered, "Hoosier girl."

He stuttered and stammered. "Why, er—really——" he said, "that is, I don't know—I mean I haven't decided yet, who."—Indianapolis News.

A REVELATION.

"These modern French fashions," said Lady Duff-Gordon, "reveal many beauties, but they also reveal many defects.

"A young schoolmarm, dressed in a skirt of the brevitiy that fashion prescribes, was explaining to a class of boys the adverb 'slowly.'

"To make her explanation clear the schoolmarm walked slowly across the platform. Then she smiled and said to a freckled youngster:

"'Now, Tommy Ferguson, how did I walk?'

Tommy.'"—Lackawana Daily Jour-

"'Knock-kneed, mum,' piped little nal.

LARGE FIRMS employ buyers. Why not you? If you contemplate buying a good used car, let me list your order. I am constantly in touch with the market and know the difference between a good and a poor buy. I make a specialty of investigating titles to real and personal property, and not only save you from making a poor buy, but from buying a car stolen, mortgaged, or plastered with mechanics' liens as well. My fee is small, compared to the saving. R. M. BIRNBACH, Dealer in Real Estate and Commodities, 305 West Second, opposite postoffice.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

We not only sell Victrolas, but also have complete stocks of Edisons and Brunswicks, and Little Rock's largest assortments of Victor Records and Edison RE-CREATIONS.

Hollenberg Music Co.
415 Main St.

MUST UNDERSTAND THE ARMY BETTER

In the past, our Army, due to its small size and scattered forces did not perhaps realize the beneficial results to be derived by more fully taking into its confidence the parent people from which our Army is the child. The high aims and purposes should be and are being brought closer to the people, especially the mothers and fathers of sons from which our new Army is to be made.

Th closer our Army blends with the people, the better and more mutual the co-operation that will result. Under the caption "This Is Your Army", the New York "U. S. Army News" of January 16, 1920, in a commendable editorial emphasizes the fact that our new peace-time Army is a part and parcel "of the people, by the people, for the people," that, in the last analysis, it is the only institution which assures us of having the government. The following excepts from the editorial places our Army before the public in a proper light.

"The United States Army was the first institution of our Government. It was organized to secure the formation of our Government. As the basic institution of our Government, your Army's business is this: To maintain and protect the Constitution; to insure that right prevails over might; to exact obedience to the laws of our land; to safeguard justice, freedom and democracy and to perpetuate America. This is the business of which you are a shareholder, the business which pays you the dividends necessary to your future existence.

"To the great World War Army of the United States you gave the full measure of your loyal and personal interest and support. In every man of this Army you felt that you had an idividual interest. He was in every sense your representative. To the new democratic peace-time Army of your country you are no less. As never before this new Army of the people, for the people, by the people. Lincoln's immortal words will never have a truer application than to your new Army. Every idea and ideal of our progressive American people is reflected in the plans for it its training.

"Americanism, progress, industry are the keynotes. In this new Army you are already a shareholder. Upon its maintenance at full strength may depend at any time the payment of your dividends of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The maintenance at full strength depends upon the personal support which you give the plans for this new Army and the interest which you show in the men who compose its personnel. With your constant and loyal support and interest the men of your Army guarantee the payment of your dividends. For this they serve."

Complimenting the Major

As an evidence of the democracy of the present army and the spirit of fellowship that exists between officers and enlisted men the following little piece of friendly sarcasm was found pasted on a blackboard in one of the enlisted men's clubs last Tuesday:

"Notice: The Board of Governors of the Club has requested Major Blank (naming a popular officer of the camp) to address the club members in this room tomorrow night. The board assures us that the major is a nice, congenial fellow, even though a major."

The officer in question happened to make an informal call on the club in company with several visitors, and on his attention being called to the notice remarked that it was the most genuine compliment he had received in many a day.

Ye Forum

A MATTER OF CHIVALRY.

As an old member of the Third Division and a reader of the Division paper I would like to say a few words regarding the conduct of some of the members of this camp while at the Liberty Theater.

I attend a good many shows there and enjoy them very much except for one thing and that is this: Every time there is a picture of a love scene, a woman in evening gown, or if so much as a woman's ankle shows in the picture there is a mob of hoodlums who scream, howl, and make all manner of smutty remarks utterly regardless of who is present. I have noticed that there are some soldiers who bring ladies to the theater and occasionally there are civilians accompanying ladies who come there.

What must be the feelings of a man who brings a lady to the theater which is patronized mostly by soldiers, who according to all past precedents are supposed to set an example of decency and courtesy, only to have some degenerate brute break loose with a string of vile language in their hearing?

Take even a dog into a public place and he instinctively knows how to behave himself, but that is more than one can say for a few persons in Camp Pike. Now I am not just a chronic crank, and I realize that one has the privilege of staying away, if he does not like the place. But that is not the idea; it seems to me that such conduct is too far below the standard of the Division to be allowed.

Hoping that this view will meet with the approval of the majority of the members of the Third, I am yours for a square deal and some consideration for the standards of chivalry and decency.

A. Redleg.

ARMY EDUCATION.

The soldier of today is confronted with something in the New Democratic Peace Time Army that means more to him than mere soldiering, and this something is education, the only foundation to success. To be a successful man in public life a man must be an educated man. Little is known by the young man who served in the recent war of this New Democratic Peace Time Army. All that these men know about the army is the hustling and hurrying conditions that existed while they were in the service.

Uncle Sam had very little time to set aside for education during the preparations for the recent war, but today is the soldier's day, and a nearly perfect day at that, as far as education is concerned. Just like the salesman that offers his goods to the buyer, Uncle Sam offers the young men of this country a line of goods that is not duplicated by any other country in the world. Uncle Sam's line is a line that some day may be a very hard line to secure because of the large profits that may be made on the goods.

Most all parents have to pay a tuition fee to some school or vocational college in order to have their sons educated, but in the colleges Uncle Sam pays the young man's tuition fee and in addition also pays the young man a salary which is more than his parents could afford to give the young man for spending money. In addition to this Uncle Sam furnishes the young man's food and clothing. The young man also receives the closest medical attention at all times, and returns to his parents rebuilt, physically, mentally and morally. The parents should think this matter over and they can see for themselves how they can pay an obligation that they owe to their sons.

Camp Pike College had its origin in the government allotment; and after the acceptance by the camp board of education of the offer of the Knights of Columbus, to help organize, equip and finance a school for the enlisted men of the camp under the supervision of the director of education, a site was selected, buildings were remodeled, and the school was opened October 7, 1919.

Here are some of the academic and vocational courses that are available at Camp Pike College:

Academic: Bookkeeping, history, mathematics, chemistry, penmanship, geography, stenography, accounting, typewriting, English, commercial law, biology, modern languages, civics, army paper work, and preparing students for West Point Military Academy.

Vocational: Carpentry, plumbing, pharmacy, telegrahy, tinsmithing, radio, electrical, motor mechanics, analysis of food, general electrics and oxy-acetylene welding.

In addition to the above courses there are new courses being added to the college with tools and textbooks furnished by the government. 900 young men are now attending this college, and that means that there are going to be 900 more young men in this country that shall return to civilian life bigger and better men, physically, mentally and morally. These young men are like a big ship that has been sent into dry dock to be reconstructed and then sent out to take its place on the high seas. These very young men who are now attending Camp Pike College are under reconstruction shall return to civilian life to take their places amongst the educated of this world and prove to the people that this New Democratic Peace Time Army builds men.

Now comes the point for the young man's parents. Are you in a position to pay for your son's education? Can you send him to school for three years? Can you afford to have a physician examine your son monthly and a dentist to look after his teeth? If you want to have your son built like a young man should be built, then give him to Uncle Sam and watch him grow. You can rest assured that Uncle Sam shall take care of him for you and return him rebuilt and a man able to take his place among the educated men of the world. The cost to you is nothing, but your son will bring home to you a diploma signed by Uncle Sam that will be an honor for any one to possess.

Cpl. J. H. Maher.
Recuiting Service at Memphis.

LET THEM REST!

There seems to be a certain number of morbid minded people who feel that it would give them satisfaction to have their dead returned to this country for burial. I wonder why? The skeleton cannot reveal the secrets buried with it, nor offer consolation nor explanation of how death came. It cannot vouchsafe explanation whether preparation was made for the change from life to death, nor tell us any of the things the sorrowing ones want to know. The spirit is not there; but to those of the true faith, there must come the peace which passeth all understanding, as a reward for endeavoring to understand how to enter into the true spirit of service which prompted our boys to go forth as they did.

It seems to me, that to exert effort to make the pilgrimage to the foreign grave would be more fitting than hampering an already burdened government with useless and unavailng requests.

Why should we realize that our dead are gone? Is it easier to bear by seeing a flag draped coffin brought to the home, which had hoped to welcome the living back? Let the dead rest! Build little houses of illusion that he is not dead. In every returning comrade find something of him who myou have olst for a brief space of time. Forget the gruesome details and let his life live on in the deeds which you do to further the cause which his death santifies to you.

9th M. G. Bn.

A WAY TO BOOST.

To the Editor of The Watch on the Rhine, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dear Sir—The Engineer Train Association long ago decided to use your columns as the official Association bulletin. It was the intention that every man who ever was a member of the Train would be a member of the Association and would subscribe to The Watch on the Rhine. In this way it was the idea of the men that they could keep in touch with each other best. We now find that many of the men who were wounded or transferred to the hospital or left from other causes before the last month on the Rhine did not subscribe. It is our desire that all of these men subscribe, and we are going to ask your help. Beginning in the issue of January 27, and continued for eight weeks, will be a list of names of members of the Train. We would request that each week you compare this list with the mailing list of your subscribers, and with a pencil scratch off of this list the names of all who are subscribers. This will leave only the names of those who do not subscribe. Then cut out the list and send it to me and an endeavor will be made through our organization to get all of these men to subscribe. Please send the scratched list each week, even if all listed are subscribers and all scratched off. We want that information. This will be some work for you, we realize, but it is going to be a lot of work for us. As it is for the benefit of our paper and our Association we are willing. Won't you please co-operate with us in this?

I am very much pleased with the Engineer Train and the Signal Battalion column, but can't you inject some life into some of the other outfits? I think the publishing of a list of addresses of the men in each outfit will be productive of more notices of interest to the veteran members. I believe if you could get the most popular ex-colonel of each outfit to head a similar veterans' association as the Train's, and get one popular officer or ex-officer in each company to act as his company's correspondent, you will get as much material as you can dandle. By talking with some of the old men now at Camp Pike you could get a line on who would be the best men to select. Then you could state the scheme in the paper and call on the men whose names you have selected in the outfit column, addressing them by name.

I would like to see you give this a try, and I would like to see it succeed. I am not knocking, and I wouldn't knock the paper for anything, for I think it is the finest thing ever, but it is your notices of the veterans, notices of the men who used to be in the outfit, notices of where they are and what they are doing that are going to bring renewals of subscriptions next year, and that is going to make the paper the big permanent organ that it is and is going to be. I hope you will try this scheme, and I will be glad to co-operate with you in any way I can.

A Booster.

ATTENDANCE INCREASES.

Attendance at the Sunday morning services being conducted at the Visitors' House by Chaplain Albert L. Evans of the Sixth Engineers has grown so large that meetings are now being held in the main sitting room in the right wing of the building. Previous to last Sunday the service was held in the music room, which can accommodate only about 50 persons. One of the regular features of these services is the special musical program in which officers' wives and men and women of Little Rock take leading parts.

WHEN THE GHOST WALKS.

The workman was digging. The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer at length, "what are you digging for?"

The workman looked up. "Money," he replied.

"Money!" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"On Saturday," replied the workman, as he resumed operations.—London Tit-Bits.

Ex-Service Men May Get Bonus

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last Tuesday providing for the payment of an extra bonus to men who saw service during the war.

The bill provides for a bond issue to be redeemed by a consumption or sales tax levied on all luxuries, the articles to be taxed and the percentage of tax to be decided by the secretary of the treasury. Fifty-dollar bond for each month or major portion of a month's service between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, for each honorably discharged officer or enlisted man of the army, navy and Marine Corps and for nurses, is provided in the bill.

The proposed bonds would draw four per cent interest, so as not to depress value of Liberty bonds. Persons who objected to military service and had to be forced to serve will not receive the bonds. The bonds are to be known as "Soldier bonds," and the tax as the "soldiers' bonus tax." When a sufficient sum is paid into the Treasury to retire the bond issue, it shall be redeemed and canceled.

Provision is made so that soldiers may turn in certified copies of honorable discharges, so original papers may not leave their hands. The wife or dependents of soldiers killed in action will be entitled to draw bonus until time of soldier's death.

AN EXAGGERATION.

The rumor that Gunner Depew was recently killed in Arizona by Mexican bandits went up in smoke shortly after the report had become scattered all over the country, for this famous member of the Foreign Legion pops up and says he is as much alive as ever.

The incident reminds one of a story about Mark Twain at a time when he was staying in London. One day a rumor got out that the great author was dead. A reporter from the first London paper to get the report rushed down into the section of the city where Mr. Clemens had been living, hunted out the house and knocked at the door.

"I came to get the story concerning the death of Mr. Clemens," said the reporter to the man who answered the door—who happened to be Mark Twain himself.

"Well, you might just tell them," said the great author, "that the report concerning Mark Twain's death has been grossly exaggerated."

PROBABLE RISE IN FOOD.

"Shall I bring you some dinner?" asked the steward of the ship.

"Yes, you may bring me one on approval," replied the passenger, as he gazed over the bounding deep. "I may not want to keep it."—Cornell Widow.

NEW FORD ROADSTER FOR SALE.

Latest 1920 model, equipped with starting and lighting system, and extra equipment as follows:

Motor Meter, $10; Spotlight, $10; Windshield Wiper, $1; Extra Tube, $4; Tool Box, $3; Bumper, $20; Shock Absorbers, $30; extra heavy Hewitt Cord tires on rear wheels, $35 extra; and 1920 State license, $10. Bought 30 days ago from local dealer.

R. M. BIRNBACH
305 West Second
Phone Main 943

GENERAL WOOD AS ENGINEER

We have often heard of the versatality of General Leonard Wood. We have been told he is an excellent doctor; we have been told he has proved himself an excelent administrator and executive as Governor of Cuba and the Philippines. It has remained for the American Association of Engineers to declare him a great engineer by electing him a member. This is an association of professional men who limit their membership to men who have actually performed great engineering feats and proved themselves good engineers. The "Professional Engineer," the official organ of the association says in its issue of January, 1920:

"One member obtained by the American Association of Engineers in its campaign for 10,000 new members during the first two weeks in December was Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding general of the Central Department of the United States Army.

"General Wood's application was passed by the National Qualification Committee of the Association on account of the engineering experience obtained by General Wood while he was miliary governor of Mindanao and because of the high order of sanitary engineering talent displayed by him. While acting in that capacity General Wood was in charge of the construction of highways, harbor improvements, railroads, schools, water purification works, and sewerage system."

Lt. Bridges.

Regulation Army Clothing & Supplies

O. D. Flannel Shirts	$5.50, $6.00
Herman or Endicott Army Shoes	$6.95, $8.00
Third Division Lapel Emblem (gold plate)	75c
Victory Campaign Bar	35c
Stars, each	5c
O. D. 4½-lb. Wool Blankets	$8.00
Grey 4-lb. Wool Blankets	$7.00
Lockhart Puttees, per pair	$5.00
Jersey Knit Puttees (stitched edges), per pair	$4.00
Army Socks (light weight wool), per pair	55c
per dozen	$6.25
Army Socks, heavy wool, white or grey, per pair	95c
Underwear, wool, two-piece, per garment	$1.95

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Army and Navy Supply House
30 South Fourth St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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ONLY THEATRE PLAYING BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
Matinee at 2:30.
Nights at 7:30 and 9:00.

ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN LITTLE ROCK PLAYING

Big Time Acts

Always Five Acts of "INTERSTATE QUALITY" And Latest News Pictures.

Complete change of bill Monday and Thursday.

Daily Bargain Matinee. Seats reserved one week in advance. Phone M 110.

Do You Know---

That our wagons are calling at your barracks every Monday and Thursday, and that you can arrange to pay your laundry bill monthly? Find out who our agent in your regiment is and give him your laundry—have your bundle ready early for efficient service.

Imperial Laundry
MYRON LASKER, Proprietor

The Puritan Barbers
121 MAIN ST.

Soldier patronage receives special attention here. That is why your "Buddie" visits us.

DO YOU?

Terry's Ice Cream and Pasterized Milk

Can not be surpassed for cleanliness, purity and quality, assuring you absolutely the best that can be had anywhere at any price.

"BICOE" ICE CREAM

Smooth as Velvet, With a Gratifying Taste

Terry Dairy Company

Scott-Mayer Commission Company

Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.

Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice Pres. — S. P. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.

OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

CORRESPONDENCE

30TH INFANTRY

BITS OF HISTORY.

On the night of September 4th at 9 p. m., the regiment under command of Colonel Cromwell Stacey began its hike from Biencourt in the Gondrecourt area to the St. Mihiel sector. It bivouacked near Roziers on September 5th, billeted in Mauvages September 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, bivouacked at Vacon September 10th, Cornieville September 11th, and in the woods in the vicinity of Boucq, during the morning of September 12th, the day of the St. Mihiel drive. The 30th, together with the remaining units of the 3rd Division, constituted corps reserve for the 4th Corps. On the afternoon of the 12th the regiment moved to the vicinity of Mandres and Beaumont, where on the morning of the 13th it received orders to move to Nonsard in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, who had been cut off in the St. Mihiel neck. They reached there on the afternoon of the 13th and then moved on to La Marche, where they bivouacked for the night of September 13-14.

The Germans cut off in the St. Mihiel salient surrendered instead of fighting, and all the objectives of the First Army having been reached, there was no further use for the Corps reserve. The 3rd Division was, therefore, pulled out of the sector, preparatory to sending it into the Argonne-Meuse offensive. The 30th left La Marche on the morning of the 14th, reaching bivouac in the vicinity of Boucq on the morning of the 15th, from which place it moved by camions to Bois de la Cote, September 17th.

The 22nd of September Col. John M. Jenkins took command of the regiment, relieving Colonel Stacey. At 9 p. m., September 25th, the regiment left Bois de la Cote and arrived at the Bois de Sivry at 4 a. m., September 26th. The same morning the big Allied offensive started. The 3rd Division was 3rd Corps reserve. At 11 a. m., September 26th, the regiment moved to Foret de Hesse, arriving there about 4 p. m. At 2 a. m., September 29th, the regiment moved to the Bois de Montfaucon, just south of the village bearing that name. On October 3rd at 5 a. m., the 30th Infantry moved to the southern edge of the Bois de Beuge in the support of the 4th Infantry, which occupied the northern edge of the same woods. When the regiment moved into this position, the woods and area for a kilometer in the rear of it, were being heavily shelled, with the result that there were a number of casualties. The regiment was quickly placed into position in a trench along the southern edge of the woods, and on the southern slope of the hill on which the woods are situated. The men quickly dug in and were comparatively safe. We remained in this position for five days and each day there were a number of casualties.

Tuesday, October 8th, the 30th Infantry relieved the 4th Infantry in the front line position, and established the Regimental P. C. in an old German barracks in the northern edge of the Bois de Beuge. Wednesday morning, October 9th, at 9:12 we attacked the Bois de Cunel. All preparations had been with the chemical warfare service to place a smoke screen between the Bois de Cunel and a little patch of woods just south of it which was our jumping-off place, but when day dawned a heavy fog covered the entire country. Under cover of this fog the 3rd Battalion, Maj. W. G. Langwill commanding, following closely by the 2nd Battalion, Maj. T. M. Chambliss commanding, advanced to the attack. The troops were almost in the Bois de Cunel when they were discovered by the German machine gunners who poured a heavy fire into their ranks. The advance progressed steadily in spite of heavy resistance and continuous artillery bombardment.

The following letter has been received from Major Chambliss regarding the Marne Memorial:

Having been assigned for duty with the 30th Infantry from November, 1916, to July, 1919, and having contributed to the benefits of the Marne Memorial, which was to be erected in honor and memory of those who gave their lives to their country while members of the 30th Infantry during the World War, I feel that it is my duty to urge its erection on a site near the locality where so many fell in battle. If I am not mistaken, the original idea was to erect a monument to the dead, this monument to be located on the Marne River, near Crezancy, France—a place familiar to all men of the 30th, who fought in July, 1918. The erection of some sort of a memorial on or near that spot, or Cunel or Madeleine Farm, in the Argonne, would appear to me to be the correct thing to do, for then, this would forever be something in the shape of a memorial on a battlefield to honor the dead of the 30th Infantry. Of course, a majority of the families would never see it, but there would be a monument in memory of the dead, and their families could be notified of such action. The idea of a memorial placed in France, would be more effective, in my mind, than placing one in America. It appears to me that this matter should be rushed, so that completion of the monument could be brought about. I believe that a majority of the officers and men who contributed will agree with me in making the statement that the location of the monument should be in France.

T. M. Chambliss,
Major 6th Infantry,
Formerly with 30th Infantry.

Letter received from John G. Fleming, formerly corporal in Headquarters Company:

Dear Friend: Do you recollect the time when I was getting $30 per month, and had nothing to worry about, as everything was furnished free? The good eats, best of clothing, shoes, spring bed, plenty of covering, libraries, pool tables, and writing material? Well, old comrade, I miss all of them now. I am working in the Potash Works and get $36.00 a week, and bless me if I ain't worse off now than ever I was. I could save about $25 every month when I was soldiering, but now I cannot make ends meet.

I must tell you that I got married soon after I got out of the army. The money I saved up in the three years I soldiered set me up in housekeeping in great shape, but as everything is so expensive, it would have been better for me to have continued in the company. They tell me now you can go to school and learn any trade you want to. I wish I had the chance to learn one, but I was discharged before the schools commenced.

I have told several of my buddies the great advantages you can acquire in the Army, and the benefits you can obtain. I told my pals you can easily save $20 a month, and that would amount to $720.00 in three years, not including interest. Promotions come rapidly and your pay jumps with promotion. So if you are discharged a sergeant at the end of your enlistment your deposit book ought to show over $1,000. I also told them that when they were discharged they could make a new start in life, because now they also have a chance to learn trades which pay big salaries.

My chums are all laborers, and since my telling them of the experiences I had in the war, I would not be at all surprised to see some of them enlist. What is better than a good education, and a trade? I quite envy some of the boys who now have that opportunity. The three years I spent in the Army was a wonderful training for me, and I greatly benefited by it. If I were single I would re-up right away. Let me hear from you once in a while. Kindest regards to all the men I knew.

John G. Fleming,
115 Garland Avenue,
Ontario, N. Y.

The following order on page 385, History of the 3rd Division, is hereby copied for the information of former Bat. Sgt. Maj. George S. Smith:

GREAT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
of the Armies
of the North and Northeast.

With the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the North and Northeast, cites in order of the Army:

THE 30TH U. S. INFANTRY

An old regiment of the American Army, which under the energetic and able command of its chief, Col. E. L. Butts, showed itself faithful to its traditions in sustaining the principal shock of the German attack of the 15th July, 1918, on the front of the Corps to which it was attached. Under a most violent bombardment which caused heavy losses, it held in spite of all the enemy assault, and reestablished integrally, its positions, taking more than two hundred prisoners.

The Great General Headquarters, 22nd October, 1918.

PETAIN,
The General, Commander-in-Chief.

ITEMS.

1st Lieut. Curtis A. Noble is detailed on temporary duty as Division Athletic Officer, during the absence of 1st Lieut. H. N. Gilbert.

Private First Class Stanton of Company B left this week on recruiting service. If Stanton gives the same talk to the recruits that he does to the men in the company, we will be filled up to war strength in a couple of weeks.

Mess Sergeant Crosby of Company B is placed on special duty with the recruit company, which is stationed on Sixth street.

Corporal Brown of Company B is placed on special duty, and is in charge of the U. S. service Club on Seventeenth street.

The following letter has been received from Joe Rose:

McKamie, Ark.

Dear Sir:

Please send my best regards to all members of my former company—Supply Company. I was glad to get back to civilian life but I feel the loss of army life. I have a friend here that would like to get in the 30th so I would like to hear from you in regard to his joining the regiment. I hope all members of the dear old 30th are enjoying life.

Yours respectfully,
Joe Rose.

Lieut. Col. William A. Alfonte is relieved from his present duties at Camp Pike, Ark., and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Clason Point Military Academy, West Chester, New York.

2nd Lt. Neil S. Murrie reported back for duty after spending a 15-day leave visiting relatives and friends at Seymour, Texas.

1st. Lt. Mark L. Hill left camp February 10th on a five-day leave of absence.

Capt. Otto B. Ilch, M. C., 38th Infantry, in addition to his other duties is detailed on temporary duty with the 30th Infantry.

Capt. Owen J. Trainor, Sgt. Peter P. Friday, Cpl. Charlie Dunlap, Bugler Louis Stanton and Pvt. John Perry, are detailed on temporary recruiting duty with the district recruiting officer, Little Rock, Ark.

Pvt. Ervin G. Clair and Pvt. Ray R. Hodges, Hdqrs. Co., are detailed on detached service at the School for Bakers and Cooks.

Cpl. Arthur C. Gardner, Company L, is detailed on special duty with the Detachment Q. M. C., Camp Utilities.

First Sergeant Rettman and Supply Sergeant Hermanoski of Company B paid a surprise visit to First Sergeant Sprouse and Mrs. Sprouse, who are now residing at Belmont.

A letter has been received from Carl E. Cordes, formerly first lieutenant in Company A, saying that he wishes to be remembered to all the members of the company. He is now in business at Decatur, Ga.

The following three recruits have been assigned to Company A: Vaugh P. Bell, Esker D. Boswell and James C. Finch.

Pvt. 1st. Class Everista Miguel is appointed company mechanic in Company D. He is now acting supply sergeant in the absence of Sup. Sgt. Peter P. Friday, who is on recruiting duty.

Ex-Lieut. Thomas L. Michal, who was discharged at Camp Pike, October 27, 1919, paid the officers and enlisted men a visit on the 14th. He now has a position in the oil fields, and is getting along fine. When in the city he saw a number of recruits passing by, and as the old feeling came to him, he fell in behind them, and marched several blocks. He says that the vim of army life will never leave him.

Capt. James H. Hard, Jr., Regimental Personnel Adjutant, reported back for duty on February 13th, after spending his leave of absence visiting relatives and friends at Birmingham, Ala.

1st Lt. Mark L. Hill, after spending his leave of absence visiting relatives and friends at Dawson, Texas, has reported for duty.

Pvt. Merriell Modglin, having repotred to 30th Infantry, from Recruit Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to Company F.

Pvt. 1st Class Felix Shuton, Company L, is transferred to the Supply Company in his present grade.

Band Cpl. Angel Duluena, Headquarters Company, is appointed band sergeant. Duluena is a native of the Philippine Islands, and has served continuously in the regular army since 1900.

The following named enlisted men are placed on special duty at Enlisted Men's club, 30th Infantry: Cpl. Sigmund Brown, Pvt. Dock Lewellyn and Pvt. Thomas E. Leach.

Pvt. Ralph H. Sperow, having reported to the 30th Infantry from Recruit Depot, Ft. Slocum, N. Y., is assigned to the Supply Company.

Pvt. Merriell Modglin, Company F, is transferred to the Supply Company and appointed corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

A letter has been received from ex-Sgt. E. J. McGilliard, formerly the personnel office. Mack is working with his brother at the contractor business and is getting along fine. He wishes to be remembered to all the boys.

1st Lt. Arthur C. F. Brown, M. C., is placed on special duty with the 6th Engineers.

Cook Joseph Farrel, Headquarters Company, has returned to duty, from his 30-day furlough which he spent with his parents at New York City. Joe says it is very cold there, and that he was glad to get back to Arkansas. He is now cooking for the officers mess.

Band Leader Joseph F. Smolka, Headquarters Company, has been granted an extension of his furlough. A letter has been received stating that he will bring his wife back with him.

The votes for where the Marne Memorial will be erected are now pouring in. Chateau Thierry, France, leads. Washington, D. C., comes second.

The following is a correct statement of the number of officers and enlisted men that were demobilized last August:

Officers	79
Enlisted men, Infantry	3,038
Enlisted men, Med. Detach.	46
Enlisted men, Ord. Detach.	8

This left the regiment with a total of 247 men, less than a company.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. A. M. Post, Commanding.

We have received a letter from 1st Sgt. Flanagan stating he is a chauffeur on a trolley car in Brooklyn, N. Y. Daniel is an experienced chauffeur and claims he hits all switches on high.

Sgt. Craig and Cpl. Flaig are now enjoying a 30-day furlough. We all hope they will return with at least five recruits.

Wag. Ledbeatter is now in the hospital with a fractured ankle. We miss Willis very much and hope he will soon return.

Pvt. Pascarell is in the hospital again after three-days' absence from the same place.

Cook Kirch has just returned from a 30-day furlough.

Sgt. Fagan is getting in form for the coming baseball season. The wonderful weather is getting all the old-timers out.

BATTERY D.

Cpl. George Melikean is back from a furlough to California. He spent most of his time visiting his parents in Fresno. Upon reaching home he found that he had lost his sister and brother while away.

Sgt. Henry, Cpl. Luke and Mech. Charles Martin are now in Joplin Mo., on recruiting service.

Pvt. Freetto arrived safely back from a twenty-day leave.

Pvt. Marsilff has arrived safely in camp after spending thirty days with his parents in San Francisco, Cal.

A letter received from Sgt. Henry at Joplin, Mo., contains good news. He claims to have had some luck in getting recruits who will soon appear for D Battery.

BATTERY E.

Cpl. Cox and Cpl. Mass have returned from the hospital and are doing duty again.

Mech. Szmigelfski has returned to the Battery after a thirty-day furlough, granted his upon re-enlisting.

"Get ready for the ball season" is the cry in Battery E. Sergt. Selkirk and Cpl. Petre are out every evening and are working hard to get their arms in shape for the coming games.

SIXTH ENGINEERS

Lieut. Howard W. Killian is located with the Chief Engineer's Office, P. & R. Ry., Springarden Street Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Flowers and condolences are in order at Camp Humphreys, Va., where Majors Robb and Heavy and Captain Love and Decine are learning the mysteries of warfare at the Engineer's School. The cause for the crepe is that the axe is reported to have fallen, shaking down not only a lot of leaves, but a few bars also, not the kind you used to put your foot on, but the kind that some are wont to wear on their shoulders. It is reported that the only happy men in camp are the second lieutenants. Nothing could happen to them.

Jim Hunt is with the Western Union Telegraph Company. His address is 717 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia. Jim's work takes him pretty well all over the East and he says he always has an eye open for any of the old Sixth.

Mitchell Tobias, formerly of Company C, has been heard from. He is living at 1032 Springarden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and would like to hear from any of the old Bridgemen.

10TH FIELD ARTILLERY

The regimental dance was held Monday night, February 16th, at the J. W. B. The 38th Infantry and 76th Field Artillery were our guests, and everybody present had a fine time. As soon as it was rumored that Sgt. Patche and Mess Sgt. Swanson had made up the punch there was a rush, but the boys all were fooled as it was strictly non-alcoholic. Refreshments were served at 9 p. m.

Sgt. Merwin Minard, Hqrs. Co., who was in the hospital for about two months, is back with the outfit. He says it's great to handle a grooming git again after lying in the hospital that long.

Cpl. Bugler Herbert Fisher, Hqrs. Co., was furloughed to the reserve Monday morning, and left for his home, Clinton, Ill., Monday night.

Sgt. Houston Clark, Battery B, has been furloughed to the reserve and left for his home in Waverly, Ga.

Cpl. Fred Emery, Battery E, let a case of ammunition drop on his toe the other day, and is now occupying a bunk in the camp hospital.

Any one who noticed an increased velocity of the wind on Monday morning need not have felt alarmed, as it was merely the fanning of the polo mallets of the polo team of the Tenth, which resumed practice on Monday morning. The members enjoy the sport and presented a good appearance as they rode triumphantly forth to the polo field amid jibes from the ones who were still on the picket line grooming. Sgt. Melvin Steele, Battery D, says that his pony did not enter into the spirit of the occasion.

'Tenshun, Correspondents!

The correspondents in the different units of the Third Division are helping out The Watch on the Rhine very much by their weekly contributions of news items, and the editor wishes to thank these men for their service.

A few suggestions, however, may pave the way for even better results in the case of a few organizations.

Correspondents are requested to leave out all trivial matters from the correspondence columns. This space ought to be filled up with good news items, instead of jibes about some one drinking bay rum, or about the size of a man's feet.

A few contributors have not kept this in mind, and it has therefore been necessary at times to leave much of their correspondence out of the paper, as it was undesirable.

Treat news items seriously, and don't fail to give all the essentials that go to make up a complete news item.

Ask every man in the outfit whether he has heard from any of the old bunch lately. If he has, find out who it is that wrote in, what he is doing, where he is doing it, when he began doing it, what he is planning to do in the future, or as much of this as possible.

The editor again requests that correspondents double space between the lines when they typewrite their notes; also that thy use heavy paper rather than tissue paper.

But whatever you do, make your items something of real news to the readers of The Watch on the Rhine.

A Lasting Remembrance of the Famous Third

THIS INSIGNIA — Solild Gold — Two Dollars

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Special Combination Set

Cuff Links and Scarf Pin	$10.00
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Send money order to
GEORGE R. WIDMEYER & CO.,
5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
(Member of the Society of the Third Division.)

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Quality is Our Motto

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Have your hat blocked and cleaned by us and see how favorably it compares with a new one.

Leave your work at the Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave., Camp Pike.

DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

JUST RECEIVED

We have just received a large shipment of records, embracing

All Popular Records,
Latest Jazz,
Hawaiian Music,
Dance Records, Etc.

You will also find all the new February Columbia Records now in our stock.

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Grafonola Department
Phone Main 1766
411-13 Main Street.

but he thinks that it may have been just a "blue Monday" with the pony. We hope to have a good team in the near future and to play some of the other teams in camp.

The kitchen force held a little house party last week in honor of Pete Unger's thirty-third birthday. Although it was a very informal affair, nevertheless it was conducted with much the same pomp and ceremony that sometimes characterizes a much more elaborate gathering. As it was Pete's birthday he was naturally elected to preside, and all those present were unanimous in agreeing that Pete made a hit as Master of Ceremonies. As the evening wore on different games were played and songs were sung, and some of the more boisterous even engaged in a game of leap-frog. Murphy being present rendered a few selections "a la andante," using the pots and pans in lieu of a piano.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

Capt. Walter Moore, who was assigned to the company while on leave, is now back in Camp Pike. Immediately upon his return, however, he was relieved of command of the company and has taken up his duties as Regimental Adjutant.

Sgt. Alex F. Chimelewski, after a brief stay in St. Louis, has returned to the company, but not without the wish that his furlough had been as long as his name.

Cook Alfred M. Nelson has returned to his duties at the Officers Mess after a furlough of ten days in Centralia, Ill., where he went to visit his relatives.

Sup. Sgt. Albert E. Zetterlund has for the last few days been following his trade as carpenter and also using the pick and shovel. The result of his labors is a neat little workshop located just beneath the first floor of the barracks.

Capt. Percy W. Turrentine, 7th Infantry, has been assigned to the company and is now on special duty at Third Division headquarters as assistant adjutant.

COMPANY H.

Sgt. Earl M. Dimmick, who is manager of the 7th Infantry club, has been placed on special duty at the clubroom, which is located on 13th street and South boulevard.

Capt. Henry W. Bobrink has returned to the company after spending a leave of absence of ten days at his home.

The good work of the district recruiting parties is showing up in the companies and we wish them all the success possible.

Sergeant Jones, who has been suffering from a sprain and also from a bad cold has recovered and is now with the fatiguers and claims he is feeling O. K.

Ex-Bugler Todd requests that his regards be extended to all the members and ex-members of Company H. His address is, Lumberton, North Carolina, R. D. No. 5.

Ex-Corporal Martinson writes that life on the outside isn't exactly what it is put up to be, so we wonder if he means he is coming back to the company.

FOURTH INFANTRY

Col. Willis P. Coleman, Commanding.

A mess hall and kitchen contest has been started. The prize will consist of one electric fan which will be given to the mess sergeant and cooks of the cleanest, neatest and most efficiently conducted kitchen and mess hall of the 4th Infantry. Maj. Reyburn Engles is the officer designated to inspect and grade each kitchen. The prize will be awarded Saturday, February 28th, 1920.

The new mess building of the 4th Infantry officers was informally opened with a hop on Friday evening, February 13, 1920.

Sgt. Elmer Campbell, of the Personnel section, has gone on furlough to his home.

Boom and Rossi, runners at Headquarters, have returned to duty from the hospital, where they were under treatment for the flu.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

2nd Lt. Urban V. Letellier, Commanding.

Lieutenant Letellier, now commanding Headquarters Co., is a native of Springfield, Ohio. He was formerly a member of Co. I, 15th Infantry, being a sergeant in that organization. Lieutenant Letellier is an expert rifleman and well versed in military matters. The lieutenant obtained his commission through the Officers Training School of the 15th Infantry and was returned to the United States serving with the 8th Infantry and went overseas with Company G of that regimnet, serving in the Army of Occupation at Sinzig, Germany. The lieutenant expects upon the expiration of his service in the army to take up a commercial career.

Andrew Palowitz, formerly a corporal in the signal platoon, desires that his old pals be informed that he is taking life easy and has become a member of the police force of Dickson City, Pa.

Still another former member of the platoon has also written in, informing us that he was married, spending his honeymoon in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He will make his home at Dunmore, Pa.

Pvt. 1st Class William T. Wallace, having recently completed a course at the Cooks and Bakers School, has been placed on special duty at the Camp Pike College as cook.

COMPANY C.

Sgt. Foster W. Blaisdell is working very hard, as his duties require him to be with the Chop Suey show, the 4th Infantry Enlisted Men's club, and acting as supply sergeant of his company.

Cook Mullinex has been absent on leave since the 2nd of February. He has taken a 20-day leave to visit a friend in Wisconsin.

Bugler Chiles, who is on special duty at Regimental Headquarters, is expecting his wife to return soon.

Any of the former members who know the addresses of the following men, will render a great favor to Sgt. George Distell, Hdqrs. Co., 4th Inf., if they will let him know what their addresses are: James Rosotto, Mark L. Cosgrove, Hubert Nelson, and Joseph Siler.

Dear Buddies:

It is very hard indeed to write you every week unless you write to us in return. We cannot gauge your thoughts through silence. It is our loyal duty as members of this organization to give you all the news possible, and you can imagine how hard it is for us to give you any news when we do not gather any news except from eight old men who are still with the old outfit.

Let us hear from you. Do not forget the boys who shouldered a rifle with you. Drop a line once in a week or so. It may prove to be a life line to some of us. Don't give up the old division that you have made famous. You did not undergo all of the hardships you have undergone for the sake of forgetting that your hardships have made "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" things that are possible. Give it a few moments thought and turn over a new leaf by communicating with us. Let all the members hear from you.

George Distell.

6TH ENGINEER TRAIN

This is the fifth installment of addresses. Cut it out and keep it. What did that last letter you received say? What is he doing? Where is he? Has he been elected to any office? How is the American Legion making out in his home town? Have they organized a branch of the Society of the Third Division? Has he gotten married? Does he say anything about any of the other fellows? Sit down and write a note to Ed Shotliff, Rockton, Ill., and tell him some of the dope you have been receiving in your letters so we can haye it in this column. We are going to keep this column going, if we have to do it alone, but it sure would lessen the burden if every man dropped us a line now and then and gave us some information to fill in with.

The Train has never failed to pull together, and it is not going to fail now.

R. E. Williams, 716 North West street, Carlisle, Pa.

Lloyd L. Winkler, Stanley, Wis.

W. D. Yenawine, 42 West 72nd street, New York, N. Y.

Marion Green, Palmerton, Pa.

Gustave H. Anderson, Valparaiso, Ind.

Donald Conwell, 311 West Sycamore street, Kokomo, Ind.

Ray A. Donzelly, 443 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. J. Boyle, 1068 Onondago steet, Syracuse, N. Y.

Chester R. Ewan, Glen, Calif.

Elmer B. Fry, Oakford, P. O., Ind.

Joe B. Gibson, Alanreed, Texas.

Leo G. Julian, Greentown, Ind.

John E. Lee, Othello, Wash.

Geo. C. Robinson, Ely Nevada.

M. Z. Skelton, A Co. 1st Engrs., Coblenz, Germany, A. F. in G.

B. A. Stover, A Co., 1st Engrs., Coblenz, Germany, A. F. in G.

Carl Whiteman, South Bend, Ind.

Walter Fultz, 41 Miley Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Many of the men in the above list left before subscriptions were taken for the Watch on the Rhine. Won't you please write them and tell them of the pleasure you get out of this column and urge them to send $1.50 for a year's subscription to the Watch on the Rhine, Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.?

Do you remember—two years ago—about December 10th when the good ship Eagle nosed into New York Harbor and nearly ran over two other ships? And the next day we got the life boats? And some of the men stood on deck and could see their houses, but couldn't go ashore, and had to stay and manicure those 900 jar heads? Then do you remember that grand and glorious feeling when at 9 a. m., December 19th, the Eagle steamed out of New York Harbor? And do you remember how Eddie Blosse's hammock, which hung by the smokestack, nearly washed overboard? Do you remember how the chauffeurs used to like stable duty, and how everybody was fighting? And do you remember our first sub, that thing they afterwards called a whale, and then a balloon? And do you remember the Santa Claus letter, the candy and fruit, turkey and pie, with generous trimmings that rolled around on the floor of the mess-room? And do you remember the storm that night when the steering gear broke? And do you remember the "German raider" that hung around us all morning until the mate fired two shots near her? And do you remember how we fixed the steering gear, and started to hobble back to New York, but got lost in a fog and nearly ran on the beach at Atlantic City? And do you remember how we scared the doctor on New Year's night?

To the Men of the Train:

While with the Train Lieutenant Simmons took a number of interesting pictures. There were pictures of the wreckage on the deck of the Eagle, of the trucks at Bozoilles, of the camp in Fontinell Woods, and scenes in the chateau grounds at Chateau Thierry, and of the tin can bridge across the Marne. In the shuffle these films got lost or salvaged. I surely would like to have some prints of them, and I am quite sure many of the other men would, too, so if anybody has the films won't he please send them to me. There was no great crime in salvaging them, but if you don't care to give your name just chuck the films in an envelope and mail them. I will promise to place them with some photographer and publish a list of titles so that anybody desiring prints can obtain them by applying through Secretary Shotliff.

There are a number of the men who have private films of scenes taken by them with their own cameras. There are a lot of men who would like to have copies of them. If you will send the films to me I will publish a list of the titles and turn them over to some photographer. The men desiring prints can order them through Shotliff. I will be responsible that the films are returned to you.

Any men lending films will be doing a great favor for the rest of the Train, and will have the thanks of all those who have already asked about pictures, and many other men besides. The loan of your films will make it possible for all who want it to have a pictorial history of the Train.

G. B. DuBois.

In reply to information supplied in the Train column Roy E. Williams of Carlisle, Pa., writes: "I am also glad for the information concerning the regimental history. I had begun to think that the history was a thing of the past like a few other things nowadays."

Frank McNalley is now with the Federal Ship Building Company of Newark, and is employed as electric welder. Frank says that after work he is doing a lot of skating—but he wants to assure us that it is ice skating that he is doing now. Mac is a booster for the Society, and as a mark of appreciation has made a contribution of $1.00 to the Association fund. We thank you, Mac.

John J. Shea has received some photos from Louis Sanders' friends in the bakery at Ochtendung. Other troops are not occupying our old billets so we suppose by now the fraulein have forgotten the boys.

Shea is again working with the Pennsylvania railroad and has a new address: Care of O'Brien, R. D. Box 2, Monongahla City, Pa.

J. J. says that at the present time New York is snowbound, and soldiers and sailors are receiving $1.75 per for shoveling snow around the Waldorf and McAlpins Hotels.

Lieutenant DuBois has just returned to D. C., after spending a few days

ATHLETICS, ONCE REGARDED AS BEST CLUB ON DIAMOND, TODAY LOOKED UPON AS JOKE

Some of Connie Mack's Former Star Ball Players.

From a team of champions to the poorest aggregation of players in the American league is the fate that has befallen the Philadelphia Athletics. The Athletic team of six or eight years ago was looked upon as the finest baseball machine ever put together. Connie Mack, the leader of this wonderful team of players, was hailed as a baseball wizard of the highest degree and his praises were sung on every hand. The names of the players who made up this winning combination were upon everyone's lips. Eddie Collins, Frank Baker, Danny Murphy, Eddie Plank, Jack Coombs, Harry Davis, Jack Barry and Chief Bender were some of the men who were on the roster of the club, and they were popular baseball idols.

Wherever the Athletics played they drew immense crowds and their batting, fielding and all-around work were marveled at by all.

Wreck of Old Club.

What a change a few years have wrought! Today the Athletics are but a wreck of the great club of old. All of their stars have gone to other fields or have dropped out of the game entirely. From the proud position of leaders of the American league they have dropped down to tail-enders. Connie Mack has been endeavoring to build up a team of youngsters to take the place of his former stars, but is having hard work in getting the necessary talent. While it would seem that there are many good youngsters floating around in the minors, Connie does not have great success in bringing them to light. Other managers are troubled in the same way. The number of young players who have come out of the sticks the past few years and have blossomed into stars is comparatively small. Still Connie does not seem to get discouraged very easily. He is going ahead and making plans to build up a winner for 1920. He has dug up one of his stars of championship days, Danny Murphy, who will act as coach for the Athletics. Harry Davis, another veteran, will act as captain again.

Glad to Get Murphy.

"I was glad to get Murphy back," says Connie, "because he will be a big help to me. He not only knows baseball, but has a pleasing personality, and his open-hearted manner is sure to capture the rookies from the start.

"The Athletics will have such a large string of players on the Southern training trip that they need a lot of leadership. The signing of Dan will help distribute the burdens. Dan can look after the outfielders, leaving Harry Davis free with the infielders. I can work with the pitchers and catchers.

"We are going to try to do big things next season, and the signing of Murphy is one of the evidences. We must develop players quickly, and Dan will be a help toward that end. We have arranged the longest and most expensive training trip in the history of the club, and we hope to get good results on the tour. Dan fits into the program nicely."

wtih Lieutenant Simons, Albany, N. Y. Lieutenant Simons is in business with his father at Albany.

8TH M. G. BN.

Former Cpl. Frank Heil is now stationed with the 8th Infantry and is in Coblenz, Germany. His address is Headquarters, 8th Inf., A. P. O. 927, A. F. in G.

Kaas says that he would like to be with us once more but that his better half has a word to say. But he can do us a good turn by sending us a few rookies.

Corporal Kohn came back from furlough after being sick with the flu.

Former Sgt. Crawford Thawley of Co. D is now in Co. I, 50th Inf., 2nd Prov. Inf. Brigade, A. P. O. 927, A. F. in G. He writes that they have some outfit. He and Jennings are together and they are the only old regular army men in the whole outfit. They are stationed in Niedermendig, only five kilometers from Nickenich.

Pvt. Jack L. LaBreacht, Co. B, First Engineers, A. F. in G., A. P. O. 927, writes that marks are fifty to the dollar, making one almost a millionaire on pay day.

Ex-Sup. Sgt. Harry M. Burger is now a postmaster in the camp postoffice.

HDQRS. TROOP

Capt. Harry L. Branson is away on a 30-day leave of absence. Lieutenant Priest is in command of the troop in the captain's absence.

Sgt. Roy L. Thurman was furloughed to the reserve last Tuesday.

Pvt. Frederick Brown, who served with the troop in France was among those who re-enlisted in the camp this week.

Sgt. John M. Sullivan, aged 41 years, died at the Camp Hospital, at 12:05 o'clock the morning of February 8, 1920, of pneumonia. Sergeant Sullivan was mess sergeant for the troop up to the time of his death. He had seen 12 years' service in the army and was honored and highly respected by all the men who knew him. He attended the I. C. O. T. S. in Camp McArthur, Texas, and Camp Pike and held a commission in the Reserve Corps as first lieutenant. His home was in Laredo, Texas.

Pvt. Clyde Lynn of the troop was married in Little Rock last Saturday, and is living on Fourteenth street.

Pvts. Arthur Schultz and James Brevik, of the Q. M. C., attached to the troop, have been appointed sergeants.

Sgt. Will Cowley, who has been connected with the Camp Pike discharge board, was furloughed to the reserve this week. Sergeant Cowley's home is in Crawford, Colo.

Micheal Donoghue has been appointed corporal and is on duty with the Headquarters supply office.

Pvt. Nicholas Duzy was furloughed to the reserve on February 11th. He served with the troop in France and Germany. His home is in Yonkers, N. Y.

SNOWED UNDER.

"What's the trouble, old man? You look sort of weather beaten."

"That's it exactly. I bet ten dollars that it wouldn't snow today, and it did."—Judge.

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ATHLETES HIT RAPID STRIDE ON WIDE TOUR

Third Division Basketball Team Downs Jefferson City and Swamps Funstonians to Tune of 52-2.

The Third Division Basketball team which is now touring the country and meeting many of the best quintets that are playing this season, has started out by walloping the first two teams that it has played.

The Marnemen played their first game against the Earnest Simison High school, Jefferson City, Missouri. In the first half of the game the Show-Me students led the soldiers with a 10-9 score. But when the second half began the soldiers came in at top speed and swamped the students, under a heavy score that gave the Camp Pike men the game with a final tally of 25 to 14.

Lineup.

Third Division: Johnson, right forward; Peifer, left forward; Kennedy, center; Selby, right guard; Fenton, left guard.

Earnest Siminson: Lane, right forward; Sevaney, left forward; Dickson, center; H. Raithel, right guard; P. Raithel, left guard.

Scoring for Third Division: Field goals, Johnson 5, Peifer 4, Boyd 1, Selby 1; foul goals, Johnson 3.

Scoring for Earnest Siminson: Dickson 3, Lane 2, H. Raithel 1; foul goals 2.

Substitutions: Third Division—Boyd for Kennedy, Strickland for Fenton. Earnest Siminson—Starling for P. Raithel. Referee—Lieutenant Gilbert; umpire, Well; timekeeper and scorer, Corporal Bordeleau.

Lieutenant Johnson and Sergeant Peifer played in great style, the former caging five field and three foul goals, while the latter accounted for four double counters.

Before the game the soldiers gave exhibitions in boxing and wrestling which pleased the crowd. Huddleston, 3rd M. P., threw Machovich of the same outfit three times in six minutes.

Sergeant Karabens, 9th M. G. Bn., and Private Gibson, 18th F. A., staged a four-round boxing bout.

When the troupe left Jefferson City, they headed for Camp Funston, arriving there on February 14. The men were taken care of by the Seventh Division in fine style.

The basketball game was played in the afternoon and at night the boxing and wrestling events took place.

In the basketball game the Marnemen walloped the Funstonians to the tune of 52-2. The Third Division players shot baskets at will.

Lieutenant Johnson starred for the Third, scoring seven field and five foul goals. Sergeant Peifer was a close second with six field goals. Lieutenant Selby at guard made several sensational shots from the middle of the court and made a total of five double counters.

Lineup.

Camp Pike: Johnson, right forward; Peifer, left forward; Boyd, center; Strickland, right guard; Selby, left guard.

Camp Funston: Driscoll, right forward; MacMillan, left forward; Wickenwerder, center; Lipsey, right guard; Kistler, left guard.

Scoring for Third Division: Field goals, Johnson 7, Peifer 6, Selby 5, Strickland 2, Gilbert 1, Fenton 1, Kennedy 1; foul goals, Johnson 5, Gilbert 1.

Scoring for Funston: Field goal, Driscoll 1.

Substitutions: Third Division—Gilbert for Johnson, Forchette for Peifer, Kennedy for Boyd, Schnitzius for Strickland, Fenton for Selby. Camp Funston—McCarty for MacMillan, Ingles for Driscoll. Umpire, Lieutenant Gilbert; timekeeper and scorer, Corporal Bordeleau.

Can You Correct Any of These Addresses

Patrick Brennan, Chicago, Ill.
Stanley Buchanan, Concord, N. H.
R. B. Carillo, Tucson, Ariz.
John Calcagno, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. C. Carlson, Des Moines, Iowa.
Edward P. Caney, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Orlie B. Crandall, Battle Creek, Mich.
Elia Fletcher, Amsber, Pa.
Flavius Faulkner, Denver, Colo.
J. J. Gibney, Tucson, Ariz.
Patrick Golden, Wauchula, Fla.
Charles F. Giblin, Harrison, N. J.
Homer Gladston, Goonsville, N. Y.
Geo. F. Hale, Morristown, Tenn.
Adolph Heller, Rockford, Ill.
Joseph Jesek, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arthur Kern, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Kannies, Chicago, Ill.
Leo E. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James A. Lee, Statesboro, Ga.
Moulton Long, Kingston, N. C.
A. F. Myers, Monroeville, N. C.
Paul C. Mitchell, Denver, Colo.
Peter O'Connell, Lynn, Mass.
Michael Pallanti, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Rutkowski, Chicago, Ill.
Mike Rubokon, Springport, Conn.
L. C. Scott, Lockport, N. Y.
Vielias Stoler, South Chicago, Ill.
Cyrus D. Schuyler, Chicago, Ill.
C. C. Stutler, Louisville, Ky.
W. E. Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

LEADING BRANCHES ARE DESCRIBED BY ADJUTANT GENERAL

Adjutant General P. C. Harris has issued a statement regarding the two leading branches of the service, setting forth some of the advantages of serving an enlistment in either of these. He places special emphasizes upon the educational benefits that are available in the army today—especially the training in vocatfonal subjects. The statement of the Adjutant General follows:

"The infantry is the largest branch of all armies and distinctly a fighting arm. It includes the assault troops in battle. Promotions in the infantry are usually rapid. A young man of character and energy who enlists in the infantry today is sure to receive advancement, as splendid advantages for thorough military and vocational training are offered him. To the young man who desires to see a bit of the world and enlarge his general knowledge the infantry probably offers better opportunities than any other branch of the service.

"Infantry garrisons are located in the United States, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Panama, China, Siberia, Alaska and at the present time, in Germany. One year's service with foot troops will give a man a physical stamina that will be of benefit to him the remainder of his life.

"The great weapon of modern fighting is the rifle—the traditional American weapon. This is distinctly the weapon of the infantry. Our infantry has led the world in shooting ability and its skill in the use of the rifle has been a decisive factor in all wars in which our country has been engaged. Schools, also, to embrace both general and professional knowledge are always provided in the regiments.

"The Field Artillery combined many of the principal features of the other arms of service. It is organized into regiments—some horse and some traction drawn. The knowledge of the efficient field artilleryman should include familiarity with horses or motors as well as a knowledge of the gun with which his battery is armed. Usually field artillery regiments are stationed at large posts or centers of instruction where there are ample opportunities for self-improvements, athletics and amusements of various sorts. Many different trades and occupations can be learned in the field artillery, including telegraph operator, wireless operator, truckmaster, chauffeur, auto mechanic, harness maker and saddler, telephone and telegraph lineman, cook, horseshoer, teamster, wheelwright, carpenter, painter and truck driver."

ARTILLERY NON-COMS TO TRAIN N. G. UNITS

Noncommisisoned officers of Field Artillery are being selected from the Regular Army units in this country to act as sergeant-instructors with National Guard artillery regiments which are being formed. Those non-commissioned officers who desire this detail are submitting their applications this week. The allowances for quarters and rations are very liberal and it is expected that quite a number will apply for the detail.

A number of states are proceeding with the organization of Field Artillery units, National Guard, and the necessity arises for the selection of qualified noncommissioned officers of the Field Artillery Regular Army for duty as sergeant-instructors. With this end in view it is desired to utilize as far as practicable the services of men who held commissions in that arm during the emergency, and who, having re-enlisted, have reverted to their former noncommissioned grades. Details will be made only in the grade of sergeant; in addition to the pay of that grade men detailed will receive an allowance of $48 per month as commutation of rations, and quarters, heat and light will be furnished them at a cost usually not to exceed $10 per month.

Men selected should have the necessary soldierly qualities and be technically qualified in the duties of the Field Artillery arm of service; the utmost care should be exercised in this selection, particularly in regard to physical condition, habits, reliability, tact and temperamental suitability for this class of duty.

The following information is desired as to each applicant:

(a) Length of enlisted service in Field Artillery.

(b) Length of commissioned service in Feild Artillery.

(c) Type and caliber of gun with which most familiar, stating extent of experience with each.

(d) Whether service has been with horse-drawn or motorized units, or both.

(e) Date of expiration of present enlistment.

(f) Whether married or single.

SHORT AND BITTER.

First Tramp (reading)—Dis guy says dat an epigram is a short sentence dat sounds light but gives yer plenty to t'ink about.

Second Tramp—Den I s'pose de judge's "ten days" is one, ain't it?—Boston Transcript.

Joy of the K. O. Blow

When Percival Carr began to spar at the tender age of ten,
His ears were filled and his senses thrilled with the tales of countless men,
Who stood on their toes and bandied blows, in nifty, shifty style,
Or weathered the gale and copped the kale after stalling around a while.
But what seemed best was the lore impressed by his mentor, Spike McLunch,
Who took great pain to make quite plain the joy of the knockout punch.
"I'll swear," said Spike, "there is nothing like this punch to produce pure bliss";
So realize when you close your eyes, you will see sights like to this:

Chorus

Oh, wonderful valleys of beautiful trees,
And carloads of pinkest ice cream,
And bright colored birdies, and soft humming bees,
And a never exhaustible stream
Of peanuts and popcorn and far pumpkin pies—
I'm sure lad, you never will know
Of sweet paradise until you shut your eyes
In the sleep of a knockout blow.

When a callow youth began forsooth to learn of the game of biff,
And all primed and spruced was introduced to the art of the wallop stiff,
In the days of old he was simply told to hit and to get away.
But those truths, alas! are doomed to pass, for the game has changed today:
He must bare his jaw for the mighty paw of his adversary keen,
And with Spartan nerve, ne'er step or swerve, till he strike him cold and clean
And 'tis thus he'll find, if he's so inclined, how the fairy tales come true—
When the knockout blow has laid him low, these things he will start to do:

Chorus

He will list to a million fine saxaphones,
He will ride a merry-go-round;
He will shoot the chutes till it rocks all his bones,
He will hark to the wonderous sound
Of a million fair maidens in garments meet,
All singing so soft and so low;
And he'll vow that there's nothing can be so sweet
As the joy of the knockout blow.

—Daniel E. Doran in The Olympian.

ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB FORMED IN AMM. TRAIN

In spite of its depleted ranks, the Third Ammunition Train has followed the example of other regiments by organizing a service club for its members.

The following named officers were elected by an overwhelming majority:

President—Serg. Major Abrahams.
Vice President—First Sgt. Riley.
Secretary and Treasurer—First Sgt. Heinz.

Board of Directors—Cpl. McGuire, Cpl. Romeo, Pvt. Jackson, Pvt. Garrett and Pvt. Cunningham.

Service Club Number 14, in the rear of the Ammunition Train area will be used for club rooms. Great progress has been made by the officers and the board of directors toward making this club one of the best in the Division. Sgt. McManama was appointed manager and in addition to his duties will conduct a barber shop for the benefit of the members and their friends. The club extends an invitation to all members of the Marne Division.

DISTRESSING SUBJECT.

"What would you like to drink, sir?" the waiter suggested.

"Now, see here," the patron exclaimed, peevishly, "what is the use of wasting my time in telling you, merely to satisfy what can be only an idle curiosity, what I would like to drink? Just bring along whatever unhappy wetness you are afflicting on a helpless public at this time, and say nothing about it."

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STILL ENTITLED TO MEDICAL ATTENTION

Many discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses, who are entitled to free medical treatment, are spending their personal funds for treatment atp rivate institutions throughout the country. Many of them even, it is said, are paying for artific'al limbs, which the Government is ready to provide free of charge. These individuals evidently do not fully understand the provisions of the legislation supplementing the War Risk Insurance act. Under the terms of this legislation the Public Health Service has established hospitals at convenient points in the United States for the free treatment of any member of the military establishment whose disability was received while in the service.

HIS OWN PLATOON.

They were discussing the Mexican situation.

"Well, what I hope," said the recent doughboy, "is that the next war holds off long enough so's I can say, 'Fall in! Count off! Squads right! Forrard, hr'rch! Detail, halt! Here, take 'em, Uncle—their daddy's too old to go."—The Home Sector.

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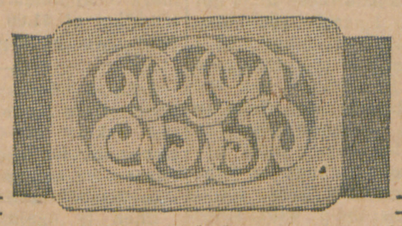

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"OVER THE TOP" IS THE ORDER IN BIG CAMPAIGN

The Third Division is preparing to go over the top in her latest drive. This time it is not for the Hun, but for recruits. Colonel Philpott and I have laid down a paper barrage and the Infantry is advancing across the States of Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Their advanced units have reached their first objectives and have dug in for several days. Recruits captured in the first stages of the drive are already beginning to arrive and a great number is expected as soon as all units have been heard from.

To the credit of the old Third it can be said that she never went over the top in vain. You know all about her brilliant records on the battlefields of France. You know who captured more machine guns than any other division of our two million fighting men; and machine guns, by the way, aren't found behind the lines when Jerry goes into battle. Not on your life. You who have advanced across the wheat fields of the Marne and through the tangled thickets of the Argonne, can bear witness to where the machine guns were located, and it was some nice little job to take these rapid-fire devils when blue hell was spitting from their steel mouths, but as the figures show the Third has many more to her credit than any other unit. Then you must not forget that the Third can boast of more stars on the victory ribbon than any other division. It was one unit of the old Third that placed its machine guns in Chateau Thierry on the memorable 31st of May and dashed the cup of victory from Prussian lips, just as they were about to seize Paris. Of course we all know that Chateau Thierry and the Third weren't closely associated together in those history-making days on account of various press agents who were operating in the sector up near Meaux. But, bless your life, don't let that worry you, it's all straightened out now and the world is beginning to at last understand that the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion of the Third Division was the only American unit that fought in that famous town on the banks of the Marne.

Then, too, it was an artillery unit of the Third that first crossed the Meuse River. And when the armistice was signed it was that same unit that had a battery the closest to Berlin. Also remmeber that the Third had a regimnt in Belleau Woods for a week, the old Seventh, and that the Division was very much represented in the British sector during that great advance of the Germans on the 21st day of March, 1918, and those lads of the Sixth Engineers fought so bravely, some with guns, some with picks and shovels, that they were mentioned in orders issued by the British commander.

Finally it was the old Third that won for itself that imperishable name, the Marne Division, when she made her heroic stand on the south bank of the Marne, on the night of July 14, when the greatest artillery preparations ever laid down by the Germans fell with all its fury on the sector occupied by the men of the Third. And here it was that one unit of this famous division won the highest praise that ever fell from the lips of the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. when he said that one single regiment wrote one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of military history on that eventful morning when the grey hordes of Germany attempted to cross the Marne.

So, now with all this wonderful record back of her, do you think she is going to fail in her attempt to fill up her vacant ranks? Do you think she ought to fail? Do you want her to fail? No, a thousand times no! You Marneman, whoever you are, or wherever you live, you can't afford to see that old outfit which you helped make glorious and which gave you a record that you can hand down with pride to future generations—you can't afford to see it fail. So we want you to take off your coat and get busy. If you can't come back yourself, send some one you know. I hope you won't have a pleasant night's rest until you do; so, if you ever had a grudge against the top-cutter or some looey, forget it and remember that you can't mobilize four million men together in a few months and have everything running smoothly. I was a buck private myself in the old army, and I left the service after three years smarting under some stinging rebukes administered by top cutters and looeys and swore I'd never do it again. After a lapse of time I found truth in the old saying that "Time heals all wounds." And the censure that seemed like a mountain in my service days later seemed small and insignificant, so I re-enlisted and have always been proud of it. I venture to predict that you will all feel the same about those differences in later days. Don't think we active members of the old Third are forgetting you ex-service men! We think about you always and want as many of you back as will come, or substitutes to fill your places. We're expecting big things of you fellows. Remember that the young man of today who goes into our new army is enlisting in one of the finest institutions of learning that he can find and at the same time being well paid for it. The Division is going over the top after men. Get your coat off and help fill the ranks. Remember the boys of the old outfit who never came back but sleep under the poppies of France. They gave their all for the Division and the country they loved. We must not fail them!

John S. Madden,
Captain 7th Inf.

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